CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child witho t the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28520—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1891.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia
And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CATHAY	2983	700	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1700	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th Augt.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. H. S. Tocque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. Duc. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 12th Sept., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 21, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	660	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 24, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th September 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,554 tons, on the 26th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credi and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	29th Aug.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3517	22nd Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 15th, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	4,000	19th Sept., 1891.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS. FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

SHERRIES.

OUR SHERRIES are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as specially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high-class Wines.

	Cash Prices. Per doz. Rs. as.	Credit Prices. Per doz. Rs. as.
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	40 0	45 0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "perfect San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	31 0	35 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired	31 0	35 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Specially recommended	29 0	32 8
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous D[illegible] Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	27 0	30 0
PALE DINNER SHERRY.[illegible] for general use, in great demand as a good clean drinking Sher[illegible]	24 0	27 0
EXTRA DRY PALE SHERRY.—A light na[illegible] W[illegible]	19 0	21 8
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine [illegible] fair quality	15 0	17 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWUR.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.

CLEARANCE SALE

COMMENCING SEPT. 1ST.

TEMPTING BARGAINS.

New and Fashionable Goods of High Class Manufacture will be SOLD for HALF the Original Price

FOR CASH.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

ALBERT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEACH BRANDY.

THIS fine LIQUEUR is come into great favour.

		Cash.	Credit.
PRICE	Quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 6 4
Do.	Pints	„ 3 0	„ 3 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.

Cash Rs. 25; Credit Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,

At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
23, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

LONDON HOUSE:
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED MANGE REMEDY, G.'S LINIMENT,

An Infallible Remedy for the speedy cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

IN MALABAR ITCH many remedies have been tried without relief, the disease never being thoroughly eradicated. In the cases in which G.'s LINIMENT has been tried, ONE OR TWO APPLICATIONS have proved at once a Relief, and with careful attention to the directions, will be found a thorough Specific.

Per Pint Bottle, Re. 1-8.

The following testimonial from an eminent physician we have been allowed to publish:—

"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success.

(Signed) W. A. S., M.D."

An unprecedented number of other Testimonials has been received for years past by the Proprietor, certifying to its efficacy and universal success in the cure of Mange and Scabies generally. The undernoted are a few extracts from some of the letters:—

"Done my Dog a great deal of service in one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen.
(Sd.) H. F. W."

"I cannot too strongly recommend this Ointment.

"Both Greyhounds are now quite well; I can strongly recommend this Ointment.
(Sd.) W. H. DEM."

"After three or four days the Skin becomes clean and smooth.

"Your G's. Liniment and Condition Powder are worth treble the money. I wouldn't be without them on any account."

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDER.

When a horse is out of condition it is generally indicated by a dulness of the coat, and a want of that spirit and liveliness he usually exhibits.

These powders promote the action of the skin, increase the appetite, and assist digestion.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

"Your "Condition Powder" acts like a charm; a few doses have quite restored my horse.
(Sd.) D. H. W."

HOOF DRESSING

For the Prevention and Cure of Brittle or Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, &c., &c.

This Dressing may be used with advantage on feet that are in sound condition, as it prevents them getting brittle.

In tins containing 1 lb. Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

HORSE BALLS.

PHYSIC BALLS.
CONDITION BALLS.
TONIC BALLS.
WORM BALLS.
DIURETIC BALLS.
COUGH BALLS.

Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

Blistering Ointment in all sized pots.
Mild Liquid Blister for Coughs, Colds, etc.
Iodine Ointment for Curbs, Splints and Chronic Thickenings.

Private Recipes carefully prepared from the purest Drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 35, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always [illegible]y how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

GOOD WINES—OLD WINES.

SPECIALITES

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
CLARETS*	from	10 8	to	34 0
SHERRIES	from	18 0	to	32 0
PORTS*	from	18 0	to	23 0
BURGUNDIES*	from	20 0	to	31 0
SAUTERNES	from	19 0	to	30 0
ITALIAN WINES	from	17 0	to	21 0
HUNGARIAN WINES				20 0
AUSTRALIAN WINES	from	12 0	to	21 0
RHINE WINES	from	18 0	to	38 0
CHAMPAGNES*	from	28 0	to	64 0
LIQUEURS*	per bottle	3 0	to	7 8

* To be had also in Pints at slightly enhanced rates.

SPECIALITES

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY:
Esplanade, Fort, and
Cumballa Hill.

POSTAL ADDRESS:
Head Office—Show Rooms and Dispensary,
"VICTORIA HOUSE," BYCULLA.
NEW BRANCH.—CUMBALLA HILL.

POONA:
"Temple House," Camp, and
Bhoodwar Peth, City.

AN INVALUABLE REFERENCE-BOOK FOR MEDICAL MEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,

NEW (1891) EDITION OF

THE PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPOEIA.

A SYNOPSIS of the more Recent Remedies, Official and Unofficial, with a Therapeutic Index, and a Review of the B. P. Additions, 1890. By a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND RE-WRITTEN—450 Pages.
Limp Roan, Pocket Size, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

COLLARS! COLLARS!

BEST IRISH LINEN.

FOUR-FOLD.

ESPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR THORPE & CO.

THORPE & Co.'s Shakespeare, Turn down all round ......
THORPE & Co.'s Stylish small, Turn down Corner, 1¾ inches deep ......
THORPE & Co.'s Liverpool Large, Turn down Corner, 2 1-8 inches deep ......
THORPE & Co.'s Promenade Stand-up, slightly turned back, 2 1-8 inches deep ......
THORPE & Co.'s Esplanade Stand-up, 2 inches deep, 1 inch space in front ......
THORPE & Co.'s Embassy "Military," 1¾ inches deep ...
THORPE & Co.'s Improved Shakespeare, Turn down all round, Polo, similar to above ......

Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

THORPE & Co.'s Special Reversible Cuffs 12 8

THORPE & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1891.

LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT,
8-30 to 11 P. M.
MORNING SESSION, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P. M.
Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.

A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR will be in attendance during the Sessions, and a BAND will play at the EVENING.

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"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

Vessels.	Tons.	
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Early January for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*	5330	Middle January for Plymouth.
LYCIA	3139	Late January for Plymouth.

* Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.

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BANDMASTER WANTED.

WANTED, in October next, for the 14th Bombay Infantry, a BANDMASTER. Salary Rs. 100 per month and house. Apply, forwarding copies of testimonials, to the BAND PRESIDENT, 14th Bombay Infantry, Bhuj, Cutch (under orders for Deesa).

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22 by 17 by 16 one drawer	Rs.	215
24 by 18 by 18 one drawer	,,	250
28 by 22 by 21 one drawer	,,	350
31 by 24 by 22 two drawers	,,	425
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*33 by 29 by 21 two drawers	,,	650
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* These Safes are fitted with two Distinct Locks.

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37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BLUE OR BLACK SERGE SUITS.

A. L and W supply from their fine New Stock almost every variety of Serge suitable for Gentlemen's Wear; thin, medium or heavy textures. Soft or rough surface.

MODERATE PRICES--GOOD STYLE.
PRICE LIST :
Per Suit Rs. 21, 30, 35, 40, 50.

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LORD AND WHITMORE,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, BOMBAY.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for Cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain Cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.
Made in England for
F. S. MADON & Co.,
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DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE....................... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

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CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

From long experience, both practical and experimental, as a General Tobacconist, I am warranted in assuring my constituents and the Public in general of my ability to give entire satisfaction as to character and quality of my Manufactures and Stock in trade. My special attention continues to be devoted to the development of every useful improvement tending to maintain the popularity of my Goods.

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Replete with all the latest novelties, affording a selection not to be met elsewhere in India.

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As pioneer of this particular manufacture, and responsible for its first introduction into India, I continue to give this Department my special attention. Purchasers will find this furniture out-and-out the most suitable to India.

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The attention of Mess Presidents, Club Secretaries and General House-keepers is respectfully requested to this Speciality, and the large and varied assortment kept in stock. Pronounced by all who have used it the very best Napery for India.

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In this department also I claim priority in the field and superior experience, confidently inviting comparison with other Houses as regards variety of choice and General Equipment.

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These goods will be found of very superior quality, to which the ordinary export Enamelled Ware bears no comparison. Large stocks always on hand, ready for any emergency.

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Particular attention and care is devoted to this interesting Department, and the large and increasing share of Patronage received is ample testimony to the High Class Quality of my Goods, and their Special Fitness for the very varying conditions of climate in this immense Continent. The greatest supervision exercised in keeping Stock so as to ensure Articles being issued in a Fresh and satisfactory Condition.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GENTLEMEN'S Pearl-headed TOILET PINS, at Rs. 5, 6, 7, and 10 each. Fancy Jewellery in great variety.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Diamond Merchants, 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Wine and Spirit of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail; FRENCH and ENGLISH SWEETS.—MORENAS & Co.

OUR SPECIAL PREPARATION RHEUMATICA cures Gout, Rheumatism, Pains in the Back or Chest, &c., by Applying it only for 3 Days. Printed directions with each bottle. Per bot. Re. 1 only. Prepared only by PEARSE and Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Bombay.

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WANTED, about Rs. 5,000, on good Security. Apply to "BABAKHAN," care of this Office.

WANTED, by a young Lady (European), EMPLOYMENT as a Governess to Children under 10 years of age, or as a Ladies' Companion. Willing to travel. Good Reference. Apply to "M. E. S.," 4, North Petty Staff Lines, Poona.

AGENT WANTED.—To work an Indent Business in German and Swiss Piece-goods; must be well-up in the line and have experience. Apply to "C. B. K.," care of General Post Office, Hamburg, Germany.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the well-known and most comfortable Hotel on the Hill will RE-OPEN in October next. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Apply PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU and Pair of Australian HORSES. Landau nearly new. Horses young, handsome, and fast. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

CUMBALLA HILL.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from 1st October. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, Government Gate Road, Parell. Apply to R. A. WADIA, Parell.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, lately vacated by the St. Peter's Boys' Boarding school. Apply to R. A. WADIA, Parell.

25 YEARS' World-Wide Reputation. Ring Worm or Dhobies' Itch Ointment, specially the Indian variety of this troublesome skin disease. Cure guaranteed in three or four applications.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 30, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 27th August, 1891, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1891, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.
24th July 1891.

NOTICE.

"EUROPHEN."

THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the Firm of FARBEN FABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDRICK BAYER and Co., of Elberfield, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and is the exclusive property of that Firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrick Bayer and Co.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent up to the 30th September, 1891, for the supply of 30,000 TEAK SLEEPERS required during 1892, for renewals on the Mysore State Rai[illegible] between [illegible] and Gubbi.

Tenderers' schedule and specifica[illegible] with any further information required can be obtaine[illegible] from the Chief Engineer, Dharwar, or the Resident Engineer, Bangalore.

The tenders must be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway at Dharwar, in sealed covers, which should be superscribed "Tenders for Teak Sleepers."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. R.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 11th August, 1891.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1891, at the rate of (Rs. 70) RUPEES SEVENTY per share will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 1st Proximo, to Shareholders whose names stand on the 25th instant in the Register Books of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th instant to the 5th Proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing, Co., Ld.
Bombay, 21st August, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 41 OF 1891.

JOHN HALL NOBLE GRAHAM, DONALD GRAHAM JAMES NOBLE GRAHAM, ALEXANDER JOHN HUNTER, JOSEPH BARR PATERSON, JAMES McINNES, SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM, Knight, JOHN FREDERICK NOBLE GRAHAM, FREDERICK L. CROFT JAMES STEVENSON, Merchants, residing in Europe, and ROBERT STORY CAMPBELL, British Merchant, residing on Malabar Hill in Bombay, all carrying on business in partnership under the name or firm of W. and A GRAHAM and Co., in Parsee Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and at Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and other places in Great Britain, under the name or style of W. and R. GRAHAM and Co.. Plaintiffs.

vs.

JOOSUB JAN, also of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Merchant, residing at Foolgully, without the Fort of Bombay, and HAJI ISMAIL BAWA and HAJEE AHMED BAWA, brother of the said HAJI ISMAIL BAWA, both of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Merchants, residing at Foolgully, without the Fort of Bombay, all carrying on business in copartnership at Foolgully aforesaid under the name or style of JOOSUB HAJEE AHMED and Co ....Defendants

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 3rd day of March, 1891, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees 6,00[illegible]-7-4 for debt and interest and the sum of Rupees 781-6-0 for costs which said debt and interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees 6,786-13-4, and further simple interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum upon the sum last above named from the date of the said decree until payment; and whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 15th day of April, 1891, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL all the RIGHT, TITLE and INTEREST of the Defendants abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say,

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises situate in Baloo Street, otherwise called Foolgully, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 216 6-9 square-yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 252 and 252, New No. 7555, old Survey No. 1497, and New Survey No. 4625, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Baloo Street, on or towards the West by a Gully, on or towards the North by a Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Vora Sulleman Ibrahim and others, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground and premises are now in the occupation of the mother of the defendant Joosub Jan and her tenants, of the estimated value of Rupees 10,000.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises, situate in Baloo Street, otherwise called Foolgully, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 503 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 255 and 256, new No. 7559, old Survey No. 1492 and 1493, and new Survey No. 4629, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Baloo Street, on or towards the West by Baba Dhabu Street, on or towards the North partly by the property of Babia Bai, widow of Memon Adam Hoosein and partly by a Gully, on or towards the South partly by the property of Memon Abba Ghunney, and partly by the property of Allaruckia Soomar and others, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground and premises are now in the occupation of the Defendants Hajee Ismail Bawa and Hajee Ahmed Bawa and their tenants, of the estimated value of Rupees 20,000.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder and without reserve all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants abovenamed in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs of execution and costs of sale when taxed.

The properties firstly and secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 and 4 o'clock p.m. respectively on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1891.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the lands and premises secondly described are supposed to be liable:—

Luckmibai, widow of Dewcurn Gangjee, claims Rs. 16,348-12-0 due in respect of two Indentures of Mortgage dated, respectively, the 16th day of August, 1888, and the 1st day of April, 1890, and made between Hajee Ahmed Bawa and Hajee Esmail Bawa, two of the Defendants abovenamed of the one part and the said Luckmibai of the other part.

The Collector of Bombay claims Rs. 20-2-3 due to Government on account of Land Revenue for the year 1890 and 1891 in respect of the land firstly and secondly described.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovenamed Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the 15th day after the sale.

The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1891.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Pleas see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

[illegible] Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay
[illegible] granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s, each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,
BEACONSFIELDS,
GOLD MOHURS,
IMPERIALS,
LITTLE RANDOLPHS,
SIESTAS,
MAYOS,
SUMATRAS,
BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

FLOR DE SUMATRA
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

Gold Mohurs
FINE INDIAN LEAF
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

WANTED.

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.

Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.

No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.

The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.

Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.

By Order,
D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.
Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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NOTICE.

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A. F. SIMPSON,
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Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund...........................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$100,00,000·00

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F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND............	£140,000

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By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
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LONDON BANKERS:
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E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Hingolee Press Co., 2 p.m.
Cricket : Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
Football—Rovers' *vs.* Royal Engineers, 5-15 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. 2nd XI. *vs.* Islam C. C. on the Cooperage.
There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sorosis Club, at 5 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 24th :—Kapurthala (s), from Karachi. Yesterday :—Calvin (s), from Moulmein.

Vessel sailed.—The steamer Benedick sailed yesterday for Bushire.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Guadur, close at Karachi at 5 p.m. to-day.

Postal Notice.—Mails for China and Australia per s. s. Surat will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 27th instant.

Fair.—The annual fair at the Mankeshwar Temple, Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, will commence to-day, and continue for three successive days.

Reported Theft.—Mr. Fischer, residing at Marble Hall, Colaba, has reported to the police the theft of property, valued at Rs. 979, from his sitting room on the night of Sunday last.

Removal of Lepers.—Nine lepers (men and women), who were found loitering about the street at Babalnath Temple, were removed by the police to the Matoonga Leper Asylum yesterday.

Rovers' F. C. vs. Royal Engineers.—A game will be played under Association Rules between teams representing the above Clubs at 5-15 p.m., this evening, on the Cooperage. Players are requested to be punctual.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The String Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club (weather permitting) at and after dinner to-morrow (Thursday).

The Goud Brahmins and Widow Re-marriage.—The *Indu Prakash* states on the authority of a correspondent that the Swami of the Goud Brahmins has decided that a Goud Brahmin's widowed girl may be re-married, if when she has not arrived at maturity, and if she be under 12 years of age.

Bombay Anthropological Society.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following paper will be read: "Professor Lombroso and criminal anthropology, with reference to the population of Bombay," by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha.

Music at the Skating Rink.—The following selection will be played to night commencing at 8-30 p.m.

Quick March	Eldorado	
Valse	Pepeta	Bucalosse.
Polka Mazurka	Rose	Faust.
Valse	Loves Dreamland	Otto Roeder.
Schottische	Happy Hearts	H. Round.
Valse	Blondina	N. V. Schole.
Polka	Old China	C. Coote.
Galop	Reiter	Jakaff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Attempted Murder by a Mogul.—Mirza Hoosenally Mirza Mahomed, a Mogul, was yesterday placed before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Hack, on a charge of attempting to murder Mahomed Syed Mahomed Taki, a Mogul priest, on Monday night. The circumstances of the attack that was made upon the person of the priest with a knife appeared in yesterday's issue. The injured man is still in the J. J. Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition. On the application of the police officer, the prisoner was remanded to jail to enable them to prosecute further enquiries.

A Juvenile offender.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged a Mahomedan lad named Goolab Dowla, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 8, belonging to his master, Rustomjee Pestonjee, a fitter, living at Ardeshir Dadi Street. On Monday night while the complainant was asleep, the accused stole the purse from the pocket of his master's coat, which was hanging on a nail, and absconded. Yesterday morning he was arrested on suspicion by a police sepoy doing duty at Falkland Road. On being searched the purse was found in his possession. He was sentenced to a whipping of ten stripes.

Caught in the Act.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Tyeb Allana was brought up by Inspector Nolan and charged with the theft of a purse, containing a gold earring and cash, amounting in value to Rs. 3-12. The evidence of Babaji Gunput showed that whilst the prisoner was standing near him at a bookseller's shop in Abdul Rahman Street, he picked his purse out of his pocket. The complainant experienced a sharp jerk at his clothes, and on turning round he arrested the prisoner with the purse in his hand, and made him over to a *Sepoy*. Corroborative evidence of the offence was deposed, and two previous convictions being proved against the accused, His Worship sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Once too Often.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, Bhicka Rama was yesterday charged by Inspector Greyhurst on three different charges of theft of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 3, belonging to Ganpat Bhawoo and two others. On Friday night, at 9 o'clock, the accused entered the complainant's house and seeing no one near, he helped himself to a *saree*, which was hanging on a nail; but just as he was leaving the house, the complainant came up from a rear room and arrested the accused, who was handed over to the police. On enquiry the police found out that other thefts were committed by the accused on previous occasions from the other complainant's house. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.—The above Club held its first monthly gathering last Monday evening at the Ripon Club, when several members and their friends were present, and an interesting programme was gone through very enjoyably. The entertainment opened by Mr. Jehangir K. Cama, who gave a flute solo, "*Sur les Alpes*," in a very spirited manner. This was followed by a song from the "Pirates of Penzance" by Dr. Tata, with accompaniment on the violin. The event of the evening, however, was a rendering of the "Court Scene" from "The Merchant of Venice," which was generally appreciated by all present. The several parts were well acted; the performance well deserved the applause with which it was greeted. A comic song by Mr. Motabhoy, sung in excellent form, and a song in Marathi from Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, helped generally to vary the entertainment. Kalharmo's final speech in the "Taming of the Shrew" as to the subjection of women, was recited by Mr. J. E. Davar; and another solo on the flute from Mr. Cama closed a very enjoyable evening.

"Sequah" arrested and fined at Karachi.—Sequah has been arrested at Karachi for causing serious injury to a native tailor's son by forcibly extracting three of his teeth, and for abusing and insulting a Mr. Framroze. Sequah was charged by Mr. Framroze with assault in the City Magistrate's Court. Sequah tendered a written apology in open Court, which the complainant accepted on condition that the former would pay Rs. 25 into the poor box. The letter of apology ran as follows:—"Sir,—For the abusive language I used to you on Friday evening last, I beg most humbly to apologise and express my regret that in a moment of excitement I used insulting words to a gentleman who never did me the slightest injury or gave me any provocation.—Yours, &c. (Sd.) Harry Franklin, Sequah." Judgment in the other case against him has also been delivered. He has been convicted and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for one day and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

The Storage of Obnoxious Grain.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Davur appeared on behalf of Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, who stands charged with suffering putrid grain to be warehoused in godowns in Kalian Street, Mandvie, and causing a nuisance in that locality by the offensive odour from the storage. Mr. Leask, who prosecuted on behalf of the Municipality, stated that the accused had not carried out the undertaking of removing the grain by Monday evening last. Mr. Glover, the Inspector, had visited the premises on Sunday, Monday, and yesterday morning, and saw about eighty bags of grain of the description originally complained of. As the undertaking had not been complied with, which was the understanding with the Court at the last hearing, Mr. Leask asked the Magistrate to inflict the penalty upon the offender. Mr. Davur argued that there was no wheat on the premises belonging to his client, for it had all been sold by public auction through Messrs. Bennett and Co. on Saturday, and the warehouses thoroughly washed out and swept on Sunday. Moreover, the warehouses had been let to Messrs. Spinner and Co., who had stored a large amount of wheat in them, and Mr. Davur thought it would not be likely that the firm of Messrs. Spinner and Co. would consent to warehouse their property in the same godowns as long as any putrid grain still remained there. The defence were in a position to show that the whole of the grain had been destroyed, and this evidence would be substantiated by the employees of Messrs. Spinner and Co., who would also testify to the godown having been evacuated by the accused. Mr. Leask put Mr. Glover into the witness box to prove that the engagement with the accused had not been carried out. At the suggestion of Mr. Davur, the case was remanded till Friday, when it would be shown by the defence that the grain had been entirely removed by his client by last Monday evening.

CRICKET.

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. ISLAM C. C.

A match was played last Saturday between the above Clubs which resulted in a win for the former team by 33 runs. The following are the scores :—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Dorabji Hirjibhoy, c O Tyebji	3
Dattaram Pundlik, b Ali	5
A Hallums, c Ibrahim, b Tyebji	0
S W Lynn, b H Tyebji	31
E J Hale, b S Tyebji	0
Narayen Sittaram, b S Tyebji	0
S Tomlinson, l-b-w b H Tyebji	0
Bhende c and b Tyebji	3
Karanjia, not out	1
R Rowbottom, c Ali, b Ibrahim	3
D D'Costa, c Ali, b Ibrahim	0
Extras	8
Total	57

ISLAM C. C.

H C Tyebji, b Lynn	2
Mirza Ali, run out	0
Lakhmani, b Lynn	2
K S Ali, not out	9
Ibrahim, b Hale	0
Haji Baba, b Hale	0
S C Tyebji, b Lynn	3
Mahomed Bauker, b Hale	3
Fadda Ali, b Lynn	0
Gulam Hussein, c Lynn, b Hale	0
Extras	5
Total	24

MARINE BATTALION VS. ROYAL NAVY AND INDIAN MARINE.

This match was played on Saturday on the Marine Battalion ground, and resulted in a victory to the former by 114 runs. Appended are the scores :—

R. N. AND I. M.

Mr Waters, b Sh Ebrahim	9
Mr Pickard, c Kanmehtar, b Sh Ebrahim	28
Mr Bull, b Sh Ebrahim	0
Mr Vines, c Kanmehtar, b Sh Ebrahim	0
Mr Gill, c Pandnak, b Sh Ebrahim	24
Mr Duplat Taylor, run out	10
Mr Miall, l-b-w, b Sh Ebrahim	2
Mr Mawbey, c Gopnak, b Sh Ebrahim	3
Mr Lamb, b Kanmehtar	0
Mr Dobbin, not out	2
Mr Bonny, c Gonnek, b Kanmehtar	1
Extras	5
Total	84

MARINE BATTALION.

Lce Nk Sinrammehtar, l-b-w, b Miall	4
Pte Gopnak, b Vines	5
Pte Kanmehtar, c Bull, b Miall	0
Pte Gennak, c Vines, b Miall	19
Lieut Creagh, b Miall	87
Rect-boy Shair Khan, c Bull, b Vines	12
Lieut Clery, c and b Miall	0
Pte Sh Ebrahim, not out	36
Pte Goonak, c and b Miall	14
Hav Mhadmehtar, c Gill, b Miall	4
Pte Pandnak, b Gill	9
Extras	8
Total	198

THE ST. XAVIER'S C. C. VS. THE IMPERIAL C. C.

The Xavierites batted first and were all disposed off for 66 runs. Messrs. Mody and N. Saklath played well, and scored 13 and 10. Mr. K. F. Mulla bowled remarkably well. He took 7 wickets for 14 runs. The Imperialists then went in, but luck was not with them, and they were unable to score more than 39 runs. Messrs. Dhalla and Daver entered into double figures. Mr. Rabadina's performance was splendid, he taking as many as 7 wickets for a very small number of runs. The Xavierites in their 2nd innings brought the whole score to 104 runs. Messrs. N. Saklath, Rabadina, Katrack, and Bamjee made 27, 14, 12, (not out), 12, respectively. The opposite side in their 2nd innings made 27 runs for 3 wickets. Mr. Dhala carried his bat for a well-played 12, not out. Thus the match resulted in a win for the Xavierites by 27 runs. A word of praise is due to young Shapoor Mody for his splendid wicket-keeping.

GOKALDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL C. C. VS. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE RESIDENCY GUJERATI C. C.

A cricket match was played between the above clubs on Sunday on the cooperage, resulting in a win for the latter by 4 runs, according to the result of the first innings. The E. C. R. Gujerati Cricket Club having won the toss, sent their opponents to bat. They put on a score of 84 runs, the chief contributors being Messrs. D. G. Ashar 40 and not out, and N. S. Patwari 16. The former exhibited excellent cricket. The E. C. R. Gujerati Cricket Club then went to bat, and scored 88 runs, the chief contributors on their side being Messrs. P. J. Patwari 20, G. D. Desai 18, C. H. Vora 16, and A. V. Modi 15. As time was called, the second innings could not be played.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

Yesterday, at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood delivered judgment on the question of jurisdiction which was raised in the suit for divorce filed by Dorabjee Rustomjee Madun against his wife Jerbai. Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kolah, appeared for the petitioner. There was no appearance for the respondent. His Lordship held that, as the parties were domiciled within the jurisdiction of the Court at the time of the marriage, and are still so domiciled, and as the misconduct found proved against the respondent was committed within the jurisdiction, the Court undoubtedly had jurisdiction to hear the suit. He also held that the marriage was a valid marriage; and therefore, having regard to the decision, on the merits, of the majority of the delegates, the Court granted a decree *nisi* for the dissolution of the marriage. We hold over a detailed report of his Lordship's decision.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE TREATY.

A meeting was held in Panjim on the 17th instant, presided over by the Count of Ribandar, in which the Municipal Chambers of Goa have joined. After discussing the subject of the renewal of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, it was unanimously resolved to send the following telegram to Portugal: "The actual treaty is prejudicial. When renewed, it is solicited that modifications permitting the proprietors of salt pans to pay duty after 60 days of the exportation of salt may be granted. The quantity for home consumption may be increased. Abkari tax should be fixed at minimum rate wherever it may exist in British India, but on no account it should exceed Rs. 4 for each cocoanut tree. The cocoanuts tapped for toddy for the use of jagree and vinegar should not be taxed."

It is reported that other public bodies and the Municipal Corporation of Novas Conquistas are to memorialise the Portuguese Government in the same sense.

M. Jules Gros, ex-President of the Republic of Counani—which State, however, he never visited in his life—died the other day at Vanves. M. Gros, who was a Municipal Councillor of Vanves, had been offered the Government of this country, situated between Brazil and French Guiana, by one Guignes, a gold digger, who had returned to France from that country more rich in allusions than nugguts. The ædile's head was at once turned by the brilliant prospect, and he hired offices in Paris, appointed functionaries by the hundred, formed a Ministry, created orders of chivalry, and distributed decorations broadcast. When all was ready for his departure a note in the *Journal Officiel* briefly informed him that the Republic of Counani would never be recognised, and that he would do well to remain in France unless he wished to get himself arrested in Brazil as a lunatic. He protested, but his dream was never realised, though he treasured it to the day of his death.

The Queen of the Belgians on Monday (Aug. 3) paid a visit to her sister-in-law, the ex-Empress Charlotte. The unhappy woman was in one of her worst moods, and the scene thoroughly unnerved the Queen. On her return to Laeken she had sat down to dinner with her daughter and one of the ladies of the Court, when she was stricken with apoplexy and fell from her chair. The attack proved to be slight, for after an hour's unconsciousness, the Queen had a good night's rest. Her Majesty has now completely recovered.

THE BENI-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society was held on Monday evening in the house of Mr. Abraham Daniel, secretary, in Israel Mohalla, Khadak, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Alexander presiding. The meeting was opened with the singing of some Hebrew psalms with their Marathi translations, after which Mr. S. A. Pezarker, the secretary's son, read the report of the committee for the past year, from which the following are extracts :—

In offering the thirty-seventh report of your society to you, your committee beg to express their gratitude to God Almighty for the measure of prosperity enjoyed during the year under report. The amount of money realised during the past year has been in all Rs. 1,154-14-11, of which Rs. 431-8-5 have been donations, Rs. 515-13-3 subscriptions, and Rs. 207-9-3 interest on promissory notes. The expenditure has been Rs. 963-4-7, which, deducted from the receipts, leaves a balance of Rs. 191-10-4 in favour of your society. There was an increase in the donations last year, but the subscriptions showed a deficiency of Rs. 31-0-6, to which your committee would earnestly direct the attention of the members. The excess in the donations has beeen caused by the generous aid given by European gentlemen, upon whose help and assistance the society has always been most dependent. Besides the generous aid given to your society in the share of donations by the European Christians, your committee rejoice to mention that two gentlemen of our race have also distinguished themselves by contributing large sums to the society. One of them is a resident of London, who [illegible] tion of £5 or Rupees 65-8-5, and [illegible] from our own city, who [illegible] committee feel particularly glad and grateful [illegible] earnest appeals made to their brethren according to the flesh, have not been in vain; and they trust that many others could be incited, by the example so nobly set, to come forward to make similar donations. Your committee beg to state with great pleasure and thankfulness the noble aid given by Mr. Joseph Samuel Dhokerker in providing clothes to the wards of your society. There was some fear that money might have to be taken for the purpose from the reserved fund, and the chairman (Dr. Mackichan) at the last annual meeting observed, "that it would be almost discreditable if such an excellent practice and a thing so much needed were discontinued, and that he himself would contribute something towards the object, if special subscriptions were raised." But Mr. Joseph came forward and offered to supply clothes. Your committee hope that some such generous donor may arise to provide clothes for the present year. The special thanks of your committee are due to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G. C. I. E., the Governor of Bombay, Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, for their munificent donations, as well as tothe Rev. Dr. Mackichan, who most graciously occupied the chair at the last annual meeting of your society, and the other kind and generous donors for their contributions to the society. Last year a special effort was made to obtain funds for the building of an asylum for the wards of your society, and applications were forwarded to some wealthy gentlemen belonging to our race in London, of whom only one generous gentleman, F. D. Mocatta, Esq., was pleased to respond by sending a donation of £5. The committee feel most deeply grateful to this gentleman, and they hope that you will not fail to ask a blessing on him at the mercy-seat of God. It is not a palatial building that your committee desire to raise, but a humble one to accommodate some 50 persons at a probable cost of Rs. 15,00 out of which Rs. 6,200 including the 3,000 rupees obtained from the Cabul Relief Fund, have been collected. The committee trust that our brethren in the far west will move themselves to help us to make up the deficiency; it is impossible to collect the amount in this country. Your committee regret to observe that the subscriptions from the regiments were not at all encouraging last year, as they usually are; but they are, nevertheless, most grateful to those kind friends who made collections for the society. If all the several amounts of donations and subscriptions had been obtained last year, a large amount could have been added to the building fund; but now only Rs. 200, including the donation of £5, or Rs. 65-8-5, received from Mr. F. D. Mocatta at London, have been set apart for the building fund, and Rs. 343-6-2 kept for the current expenses. There were 28 wards under the care of the society at the commencement of the year under report, and there were 7 new admissions, making up in all 35 persons. They were from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and it surely is the duty of the Beni-Israel inhabitants of every place to contribute regularly something, no matter how little, to the funds of the society. It is a true principle of charity that all should give according to their means, and if the rich gave in gold, those of moderate means in silver, and the poor in copper, our institution would soon be relieved from all pressure of want. The committee trust that there would be collections made in the local synagogues. Of the 35 wards, two girls have been taken back by their relations, two have been dismissed, and a man and a woman have died, the funeral expenses of the woman having been paid by the committee. Now 29 persons have remained under the protection of your society.

The chairman in addressing the meeting regretted to note that whilst there had been a decrease in the funds received, there was an increase in the number of wards the society had to look after. Such a state of things at one time threatened an encroachment on the reserve fund. However, the possibility had been happily averted during the year under report. The same fate awaited the building fund in the previous years, and again it was a matter of congratulation that the threatened evil in respect of it was warded off in the past year, and instead of its going backwards, a very substantial addition had been made to it. Mr. F. D. Mocatta, of London, deserved special mention in connection with that augmentation. Before descending to the other particulars, he (the speaker) reminded his hearers that if he was unable to view things in the same light as the members of the community did, that was because he was a stranger among them and observed things from the standpoint of such a one. The first point which prominently struck him in the report was the decrease in the subscriptions of the society; that did not mean, to his mind, the diminution of interest in the good work of the society. The claims of that body were not properly understood by those outside the immediate sphere of its action, and therefore the legends "Blessed is he that considereth the poor" and "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord" were not as much acted upon as would otherwise have been. Nor could such a failure of outside support be laid at the door of the office-bearers, who had been labouring with heart and soul towards the advancement of the cause for years past without any remuneration. The explanation of the decrease was no doubt to be found from the report itself, which stated that not half the amount had been collected during the year. Referring to the building fund, which was in every way worthy of their attention, he observed that it had not been advancing as desired. Although the fact was patent that the members and elders of the society were men of experience, and therefore more fit to pronounce emphatic opinions on the subject, his notion was, that in order to realise their blessed aim they should deepen and forward their sense of responsibility, and at the same time redouble their efforts. They should likewise have faith in the collection of "tithes" and mites. Accustoming themselves and others to lay aside something every week, would lead to a systematic as well as a growing collection. Then the subscriptions should not be had once in a year, as was the practice, but should be collected at frequent intervals. A deep-seated aim must be set before them prior to asking for the exercise of generosity, and he felt sure that the wished-for goal would be by and by reached. The Beni-Israels were beloved of the Christians because of their common Father's sake. So they were of other people too, for whenever an appeal had been made to those outside the community, it had been liberally responded to. Such persons should be requested to contribute to the building fund, for with that fund subscribed, the widows and orphans, which should be their special care, would find a suitable refuge, and devoting themselves to the service of the Almighty make a benevolent return for what had been done for them. They should inaugurate then a new departure in that direction, and they were a community who could successfully carry it on to the end; for what nation than theirs could boast of a grander history, and they should, therefore, always be pushing forward in the direction of material advancement and of spiritual glory, ever bearing in mind their noble traditional possessions as recorded in the History of the Past. (Applause.)

Mr. Reuben Benjamin proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

M. Pavie, the explorer, arrived in Paris on Aug. 4, on his return from an expedition to Indo-China. He will publish a map of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, together with an account of the labours of the expedition. M. Pavie said he had everywhere been excellently received by the Chinese and Siamese authorities.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

CONTRACT FOR LABOUR TO LOAD AND UNLOAD SHIPS.

James Hill and others vs. Narron Javut.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this suit in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 2,325 2-6, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 29th November 1890, being the balance of account of moneys due by the defendant under his agreement with them of 1st April 1890, and Rs. 10,000 for defendant's breach of such agreement, together with the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship said :—By a contract in writing bearing date the 1st April 1890, it was agreed that the defendant for the space of a year from that date should be employed by the plaintiffs, who are stevedores, to provide labour for discharging, shifting, and trimming coal and coke for all the steamers and ships which the plaintiffs should have in hand in the harbour of Bombay. The rates to be paid to the defendant were as follows :—For discharging coal and coke from 1st April to 31st May, 4½ annas per ton, and a similar sum for shifting and trimming coals in bunkers. During the rest of the year, the rate was 4 annas per ton. If the work had to be done at night, the defendant was to receive six annas per man employed extra. Under the agreement the defendant worked until the evening of the 24th November, 1890, after which he ceased to provide labour for the plaintiffs. It is proved, if not admitted, that on each vessel being discharged, an account was [illegible] up and th[illegible] was paid what appeared [illegible] to be [illegible] him for such discharge. This was according to the contract which provides that "all bills due to the contractor in respect of work done by him shall be paid by the stevedore within forty-eight hours after the completion of the ships or steamers in respect of which the said bill is due." The defendant, however, in November last, claimed that a large sum was due to him from the plaintiffs, and as it was not paid to him, he ceased to supply labour. This sum he now seeks to recover from the plaintiffs by way of set-off. The first question which arises in the case is whether the defendant was in November last and now is entitled to credit for this sum. The case resolves itself into two classes of items : (1) moneys which the plaintiffs are alleged to be liable to pay to the defendant by reason of men sent on board the plaintiffs' vessels by the defendant being kept sitting idle or being kept idle, waiting the arrival of such vessels; (2) moneys which the defendant alleges that the plaintiffs agreed to pay him on the occasion of the steam ship Avola arriving and being loaded in Bombay in May 1890. As to the first class of items, the defendant says that, on the 29th April 1890, the plaintiffs by their partner, George James Hill, orally agreed to pay him for all men who should be kept idle waiting for or during the discharge of coals from the plaintiffs' vessels, after the plaintiffs had given orders for the gangs for such vessels. This agreement is denied by Mr. Hill; and I consider that the defendant has failed in proving it. The burden of showing that an addition has been orally made to a carefully drawn written agreement lies heavily on the person alleging it. In the case of a contract of this kind, it must inevitably happen that men are sometimes kept idle. Before the contract in question the defendant had had a similar contract with the plaintiffs, and men had at times been kept idle during its currency. If it had been intended that the loss arising from this circumstance should fall on the plaintiffs, whether occurring through their default or not, it would have been so provided in the contract. It is very unlikely that Mr. Hill would have assumed this responsibility when the contract did not impose it upon him. If he had assumed it, when liability under it arose, the defendant's claim in respect of it would certainly, having regard to the nature of the business, have been included in the accounts of each vessel and settled with the rest of the claim arising out of its discharge. Several occasions for so including it arose, according to the defendant's account, before the 17th June. On that day, the defendant, through his solicitors, wrote to the plaintiffs that, owing to the plaintiffs' conduct, he was unable to carry out his contract any more. The defendant's complaint in that letter under this head is that the order for the number of gangs which the plaintiffs require the defendants to work is needlessly large, and that such orders admit of one explanation only—the desire of the plaintiffs to bring the defendant into unnecessary loss. This is quite inconsistent with an agreement on the part of the plaintiffs to pay for the gangs needlessly sent on board. If such an agreement had been made no loss would accrue to the defendant, but no such agreement is even hinted at in the letter. This letter also refers to the steam-ship Avola claim, and I shall therefore have to revert to it. After receiving this letter, Mr. Hill saw the defendant, and the latter went to work again the next morning as usual. After that numerous occasions arose, according to the defendant's account, for including claims under this head in the bills relating to the discharge of ships, and such bills were made out and paid regularly without any items under this head appearing on them. According to the defendant, there was, on the 21st November, a considerable sum due to him under this head. In his solicitor's letter of that date, he treats the claim, if he had it in mind then at all, as one of damages. It is now put forward as a claim under an agreement for the first time. If it had been put forward as a claim for damages, it would not have been proveable as an item of set-off. The defendant is wholly uncorroborated as to the making of the agreement with Mr. Hill. He gives its date by an entry in his books, where the word "baita" is written after an entry of men on the 29th April, but the addition to the entry is repudiated by the man Runchor, who made the entry itself, and is not in the handwriting of the defendant, Mehta Ramjee. It is an after insertion of an unknown hand. There are subsequent entries of "baita" in the defendant's "roj-mail," but they may have been made at any time, and even if contemporaneous with the entries to which they are added, they are just as consistent with an intention on the part of the defendant to claim damages by reason of his men being kept idle as with an agreement on the part of Mr. Hill to pay for such men. The agreement, therefore, I hold as not proved, and all the items in the defendant's set-off depending upon its existence are disallowed. The claims made in respect of the steam-ship Avola arise in this manner. The Avola belonged to a very important line of steamers called the Wood Line, and the plaintiffs were anxious to obtain the discharge of the Avola, and of that line generally, and to keep them out of the hands of the rival stevedores. The number of experienced coal-discharging coolies is, though large, necessarily limited. These coolies congregate every morning near the Mandvi railway bridge and are engaged by muccadums, who in turn are engaged by employers of labour. When the Avola was expected, the defendant had a large number of coolies on board of other vessels discharging them. These the plaintiffs directed to be kept on board all night, so that they could not be picked up next morning by the rival stevedores. The Avola arrived on the 24th May. In expectation of her arrival, the rates of coal coolie labour rose from six annas on the 20th May to fourteen annas on the 23rd and 24th, after which they gradually fell, reaching six annas again on the 4th June. A large portion of this rise must, I think, be attributed to the desire of the dischargers of coal cargo to outbid each other. The defendant says that, in addition to their batta, he paid 578 coolies kept on board on the night of the 23rd May, Rs. 578, or one rupee per head, and that he also paid, by reason of the rise of wages which I have referred to, Rs. 1,691-2-0, and that Mr. Hill told him to raise the price of labour and promised to repay him the extra cost he should be put to, as well as the above sum of Rs. 578 and the men's batta. Mr. Hill says that he agreed to pay the batta for the night on which the men were kept on board, but that he did not agree to pay the Rs. 578 (which he does not believe was in fact paid by the defendant) on the extra cost of the labour, and that he did not tell the defendant to increase the rates. Beyond agreeing to pay the men's batta it is not, in my opinion, established that Mr. Hill made any further promise. I doubt whether the defendant paid the Rs. 578 at all. The items composing the sum are entered in a column in the defendant's "roj-mail" in the margin outside the column for the day labourers of the 23rd. They are manifestly an after-insertion, and they do not find their way into the *quasi* ledger account, which was written up of each muccadum from the "roj-mail." The men did not work that night, and it would have been unusual to pay them anything beyond their batta. Mr. Hill had men of his own similarly circumstanced, and did not pay them. This doubt hanging over the actual payment, Mr. Hill swears that he did not agree to pay; and the defendant swears that Mr. Hill did so agree. There is the same conflict of evidence as to the promise to pay the extra wages. The defendant under this head also made a claim in his solicitor's letter of the 17th June before referred to. It runs thus :—"We are also informed that you have not yet paid to our clients the amount of money spent by our client in pursuance of your express instructions to secure a number of coolies although there was no work for them to do, you having failed to secure the Wood Line steamers. Our client says that he has spent a very large sum of money in this account which you have not paid, although you promised to do so." The plaintiffs did not reply to this letter, but Mr. Hill saw the defendant the same day, and the defendant says that Mr. Hill promised to pay when his father came back, in two months. Mr. Hill denies this, and his father was not in fact then absent from Bombay. The defendant, as before stated, resumed work on the 12th July. The defendant, in addition to a payment of Rs. 6,983-10 for discharging coal, was paid Rs. 160 for *batta* supplied to coal gangs as ordered. The contract then went on to the 21st November, when the correspondence between the solicitors of the defendant and plaintiffs arose. The defendant's first letter of the 21st November complains principally of the non-payment of money due under the agreement, but incidentally claims damages. The reply of the 22nd November states that there is nothing due under the agreement when it is borne in mind that Rs. 1,000 are always to be kept in hand by the plaintiffs, and that Rs. 210 are payable by the defendant in consequence of a claim allowed in the case of the discharge of the "Yorkshire" and payable by the defendant. The defendant in his letter of the 21st November had declared his intention to stop work on the following Monday. The plaintiffs had at this time several steamers in hand and being discharged. Mr. Hill and Mr. Greennan, his partner, went to the defendant's house on Monday morning. The defendant would do nothing unless he was paid something. The plaintiffs not having a cheque book with them gave a promissory note to the defendant made out in the name of his shroff, Virji Hansraj, for Rs. 3,000. The defendant then promised to send men on board and sent some. When the bank opened, the plaintiffs paid the Rs. 3,000 to the defendant and took from him a receipt in these terms :—"Received from Hill, Son, and Grennan Rs. 3,000 only on account of coal discharged in the stream." There is conflicting evidence as to what occurred in the morning. The defendant alleges that this sum was paid on account of the claims he made in respect of the Avala, and of the men kept idle. The plaintiffs say that it was on account of the ships then being discharged though the defendant was not strictly entitled to any sum at that amount. Having regard to the correspondence I have quoted, in which the defendant only makes an incidental claim for damages which he does not specify, I should even without the receipt have accepted the plaintiffs' account of the interview. The terms of the receipt put it beyond doubt. Nothing, therefore, which occurred in November supports the defendant as to the promise of Mr. Hill to recoup the defendant for any loss which he sustained when the Avala was in harbour. There is no special reason why Mr. Hill should have made this promise. No doubt, the defendant may have experienced some loss at that time by reason of the increased rate of labour, but it was for his interest, as well as that of the plaintiffs, that the "Wood Line" should be secured. This is clear from the terms of the defendant's letter of the 17th June. The whole question was at an end, when the plaintiffs paid the Rs. 160 for *batta* on the 12th July. Though they may not have recouped the defendant for the whole of his loss, it was all, I think, which Mr. Hill ever promised, or that the defendant ever expected to receive. The defendant's contract did not prove profitable, and he desired to rid himself of it. His vague claim for damages made in November can have no other meaning. The plaintiffs were justified in putting an end to the contract when the defendant refused any longer to carry it out. The state of the accounts has now to be considered. What I have already said disposes practically of the defendant's set off. The few remaining items in it I shall deal with separately. The men sent by the defendant on the 24th November were not sufficient. The plaintiffs engaged further men, as they were entitled to do under the contract, and paid on this account the several sums of Rs. 33-11-0, Rs. 61-12, Rs. 13-6, Rs. 6, and Rs. 10. There they will be allowed. The item of Rs. 50 for loss by inexperienced labour is not established. On the 25th the defendant sent no men. The plaintiffs then engaged all, or nearly all, the muccadums which the defendant had been previously employing, and to induce these muccadums to work undertook to pay all sums due to them by the defendant. In pursuance of this undertaking the plaintiffs paid the muccadums sums aggregating Rs. 1,955-3-0 and took assignments of their several claims upon the defendant. This sum the plaintiffs now seek to debit to the defendant. It is argued that the plaintiffs are absolved from proving the exact sums due to the several muccadums of the defendant whom they have paid under clause 6 of the agreement. This provides that "should the contractor at any time fail to fulfill any of his obligations under his agreement, he shall indemnify the stevedores against any loss or damage which they may sustain or suffer by such breach, and the contractor shall pay to the stevedores any monies which they may be called upon to pay, and may think fit to pay, on account of any default, or alleged default, of the contractor." The first portion of this claim is merely an application of the general law to this particular contract. The latter portion of it, which is that relied upon, does not, in my opinion, meet the present cases. The payment to the muccadums of their claims upon the defendant does not fall either within its words or its purport. The muccadums could not call upon the plaintiffs to pay any money on account of any alleged default of the contractor. There was no privity between the plaintiffs and the muccadums. The default must be a default in carrying out the contract, and one which the plaintiffs might be called on to account for: such, for instance, as recklessness or slowness in the discharge of the coals,—all defaults, in short, which the ship could charge the stevedores with. The present case is met by the fifth clause of the agreement, which provides that "should the contractor at any time fail to execute any order for the supply of labour, then the stevedores shall be at liberty to employ such labour at the risk and cost of the contractor, and all monies so paid, and costs or damage which the stevedores may have incurred or sustained by the default of the contractor, shall be deducted by the stevedores from any monies due to the contractor." The latter portion of this clause is again but an application of the general law to the contract. The payment by the plaintiffs to the muccadums of a sum which was not in reality due to them is not the reasonable or natural result of the defendant's breach of contract. I doubt whether the payment of a sum really due to them would lie, but it is unnecessary to consider that, as the plaintiffs have taken an assignment of the claims of the muccadums on the defendant, and under it are entitled to receive whatever sums the defendant owes the muccadums. When the plaintiffs undertook to pay the muccadums, a statement of the claims of the latter upon the defendant was dictated by Luxumon Vithul to the plaintiffs' manager, Mr. Thomas, and taken down in his presence by one of his foremen. This formed the basis upon which the plaintiffs paid the muccadum Luximon, though he was in employment of the defendant as a Marathi medium of communication between the defendant, and the Marathi muccadum was not the defendant's mehta nor his agent to make up the accounts. Rowji Raghoonath, if any one, occupied that position. Luxumon says that he made out the statement of what was due to the several muccadams from what Rowji dictated to him. All the muccadums speak of mehtas, meaning Luxumon and Rowji, having made out their accounts. Rowji says that he had nothing whatever to do with it, and I am inclined to believe that it was so. Mr. Thomas says nothing about Rowji in connection with the statement. He was under the impression that Luxumon was the muccadum's clerk. He says "the muccadums kept a clerk. We took the account from him. He gave me the amounts and a foreman wrote them down." Upon this particular part of the case Rowji was not cross-examined nor was any admission made by him. The defendant denies that he gave any directions about making up the accounts and gives the lie to Luxumon. What must, however, influence me is that it cannot be made out from the books of the defendant kept by Rowji that the sums stated by Luxumon to be due to the several muccadams were, in fact, the sums then due to them. By no mode of manipulation could Mr. Scott make the figures at all tally. If Rowji had made out the accounts from these books as they stood on the 24th November, the same result could be obtained from them now in spite of subsequent additions, if made. The accounts made out by Luxumon and those kept in the books by Rowji are not kept on the same basis. One muccadum, Mahadeo Khanberk, after swearing that he kept no accounts, on a subsequent occasion produced one which he said that he himself kept. This very nearly corresponded with the figures given by Luximon. Luximon, a Marathi, has been dismissed by the defendant and is a friend of the Marathi muccadums. It is difficult to believe that the other muccadums kept no accounts. My inclination is to think that the muccadums and Luximon made up the statement handed to Mr. Thomas, and that it was not made up from the books of the defendant at all. At any rate I cannot hold that it is binding on or even evidence against the defendant. This, no doubt, places the plaintiffs in a difficult position, for the muccadums all swear that they did not know what was due to them except Mahadeo Khundoo Desai, who produced his account, and one or two others who are not forthcoming. There is no evidence in the case on this point, except this account and the defendant's books. These latter two do not tally probably because Mahadeo in his account ignored all contract work and put down only the men he employed and the advances he received. To that extent the account is probably genuine. The correspondence does not assist me. The plaintiffs in their letter of the 25th November say that they have given the muccadums Rs. 1,955-3. The defendant in his reply on the 29th repudiates the payment of any sum whatever to the muccadums and does not admit the correctness of the account of the plaintiffs at all. No inference can be drawn from this. With much reluctance I must hold that the plaintiffs have only the defendant's books to rely upon as far as the muccadams' claim is concerned. On the muccadams' account, according to the evedence given before me from the defendant's books, the defendant owed Rs. 621-15-2, including the sum due for the "Dunkeld." This account extends down to the 18th November. The latest payment the defendant speaks to the 16th November, so the payment in respect of the Dunkeld is not included in that. The only proof that the Dunkeld labourers have been paid is the word "*Chukeda*" written after the account. This is not in Rowji's handwriting, but in an unknown hand. The wages due in respect of the "Dunkeld" are Rs. 138-5. I have added up the several sums given by Rowji. The Iran items have been proved twice over. They corresponded with the items in the muccadums' general account, which shows a balance of Rs. 95-1-2. I have added up the several sums given by Rowji. To Babap Bhosale and his partners Rs. 388-9-0 are due on account of the "Yorkshire" and "Osman." The total of Rs. 621-15-2 is thus arrived at. I now turn to the accounts made up by the plaintiffs. The first item on the credit side, Rs. 3,000, must be allowed, as well as the next five items representing labour engaged by the plaintiffs from the 24th November. As to the next item of Rs. 50, loss by inexperienced labour, it is based on mere guess and cannot be allowed. The next seven items which represent labour engaged on the 25th November by the plaintiffs on the defendant's account cannot be allowed. As no credit is given to the defendant for work [illegible] on that day, the labour cannot be taken [illegible] engaged on the defendant's account. If the defendant was to be debited with the labour, as he properly could have been, he should also have been credited with the result of the labour at the contract rate. The next three items, representing sums which the plaintiffs had to pay owing to the defendant's default in supplying adequate labour, are allowed. The item of the muccadums' wages can only be allowed on the above sum of Rs. 621-15-2. Of the last item there is no proof. To the debit side of the same account must be added the sum of Rs. 106-4-0 for the coals discharged from the "Knight Commander" on the 24th November, and of Rs. 66-8 for the coals discharged from the "Loch Lomond" on the same day. I have taken the former figures from the defendant as the plaintiffs' is only a rough estimate. There is only a difference of Rs. 6-4 between the two figures. I now come to the defendant's account and examine it in detail. My judgment on the question of the agreement as to idle men and of the loss incurred when the "Avala" was in harbour, disposes of all the items in the set-off of defendant down to the 6th October, including the item of Rs. 205-8-0 for *bhatta*. The item of Rs. 45 for sixty men employed in the bunkers of the "Annie" on the 6th October I must disallow. The defendant has signed the accounts of the "Annie," "Chakeda" (paid in full settlement), and there is nothing but his mere statement that this sum is still due to that account. The same remarks apply to the item of Rs. 37-8 claimed for fifty men on the same steamer on the 16th October. The items for Rs. 86 and Rs. 78 for men kept waiting for the "Lancashire" and "Knight Templar" must, in so far as it has not been allowed by the plaintiffs also, for the reasons given in my judgment, be disallowed. The plaintiffs have been allowed a sum of Rs. 83-4 by the agents of these vessels, and that sum they have given the defendant credit for. He cannot claim more. The next items, Rs. 92-4-0, Rs. 75, Rs. 1,221-8-0, Rs. 76-14-0, and Rs. 13-4-0, are allowed to the defendant in the plaintiffs' account. They are not, therefore, proper items of set-off. The item of Rs. 313-4-0 is represented by the allowance of Rs. 291-6-0 in the plaintiffs' account, which latter appears to be the correct sum. The items of Rs. 93-8 and to Rs. 12 in respect of men kept waiting for the Yorkshire stand in the same position as other similar items and are disallowed. The item of Rs. 924 for discharge of "Lansdowne" is allowed in plaintiffs, account. The item of Rs. 400 for discharge of "Iran" is allowed at Rs. 889-13-0 in the plaintiffs' account. The latter is the correct figure. The next items of Rs. 90-8-0, Rs. 10, and Rs. 56 for the idle men are disallowed. The last two items I have already dealt with. The account finally stands thus—credit total Rs. 4,068-8-8; debit total Rs. 3,873-13-0. This leaves a balance of Rs. 194-11-8 in favour of the plaintiffs. There will be a decree in their favour for that amount and it can be recovered in the Small Causes Court, without costs. The defendant must, however, pay the plaintiffs their costs incurred in respect of their set-off. I estimate them at half the costs of the suit.

His Lordship accordingly passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 194-11-8, together with half the costs of the suit.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India, August 22.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr E S Byrne, Depy Auditor Genl, is appointed to officiate as Accountant Genl, N-W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 17th Aug 1891.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Military Secretariat.

Captains W J B Bird and W C F Field, S C, Depy and Assist Accountants-Genl Mily Dept, respectively, to be Assist Secretaries *ex-officio* to the Govt of India in the Military Dept, Accounts Branch.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made, vice Col C T P Luxmoore, S C, Mily Accountant, 2nd class, who vacated his appointment under the operation of article 38, clause IV, Army Regulations, India, vol I, part I, with effect from the date specified :—Col F W Major, S C, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class; Major J F D Fordyce, S C, Military Accountant, 4th class, to be Military Accountant, 3rd class; Capt W H Young, S C, Assist Military Accountant, 1st class, to be Military Accountant, 4th class; Capt C E Mardall, S C, Assist Military Accountant, 2nd class, to be Assist Military Accountant, 1st class; Mr L L Kalberer, Assist Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Assist Military Accountant, 2nd class; and Lieut B W Marlow, S C, to be Assist Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—Capt P E Henderson, S C, Assist Commr, 1st grade, Assam, (m c) for six month.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Lieut C T A Searle, S C, Wing Officer and Qmr, 36 (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year. Pension service—7th year, commenced 20th Jan 1891. (This cancels the leave granted to him in G G O No. 300 of 1891); Lieut C C Renton, S C, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Pension service—5th year, commenced 5th Feb 1891; and Surgn-Major W A Gilligan for one year. Pension service—19th year, commenced 6th Jan 1891.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—Capt A Elderton, S C, Wing Officer, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bengal Infy, (m c) for four months; and Capt G H J Moore, S C, Wing Officer, Merwara Battn, (m c) for six months.

Lieut N S Bertie-Clay, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, Assist Supt, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, is granted leave in India, (m c) for three months, with effect from the 9th July 1891.

The privilege leave granted to Bgdr-Genl G Luck, CB, British Service, Inspr-Genl of Cavalry in India, has been commuted by the Secy of State for India into leave out of India (m c) for six months on furlough pay.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments.

Surma Valley Light Horse—W E Ward, Esq, CSI, Chief Commr of Assam, to be Hon Colonel, with effect from the 7th July 1891 vice J W Quinton, Esq, C S I deceased.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps—Mr H M Laurie to be Second Lieut vice Fraser, promoted.

Promotions.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut J Coutts to be Captain vice Saunders, promoted; and Second-Lieut J W C Fraser to be Lieut, vice Coutts, promoted.

Retirements.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Major B L Freeman resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in H M's Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st July 1891:—To be first grade officers.—Second grade officers—C G Sinclair, A W McArthur, and A J Marsack.

Capt R D C Brownlow, Indian Marine, offg Port Officer, Bassein, is appointed Port Officer, Bassein, sub pro tem, with effect from the 28th Dec 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of the property on the Ripon Road advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED to SATURDAY, the 29th instant.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Kallianjee Nanjee and on account and at the risk of Moteechund Heerachund, at the Jamshed Mill at Parel—1,500 tares and hoops of full-pressed cotton bales.

At the Sun Mill at Parel—500 tares and hoops of full-pressed bales.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE RIPON ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Rahmutbai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Khoja Dhunjee Jairaj, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khoja Allarukhia Rahimtoola, and his Assignees, Khoja Rahimtoola Jaitha and Goolam Hoosein Parpia, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of July, 1887, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively the 12th day of May, 1888, and 1st day of August, 1889, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, part whereof is leasehold and another part Government Foras land, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, near Byculla, in the city of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3541 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, whereof 2325 square yards or thereabouts are leasehold, and 716 6-9 square yards or thereabouts are Foras land, which said leasehold land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13605, survey No. 1-3539, and which said Foras land is registered in [illegible]e books of the said Collector under old Nos. 135,531, New [illegible] 1-13615, old survey Nos. 263,270 and New survey Nos. 33,40, [illegible] 42-3554, and which said tenements and dwelling-houses are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward Nos. 3577 (32) and 3377 (23) street Nos. 64 E. E. F. and 64 A. A. and the whole of which said piece of land is bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east in part by Ripon Road aforesaid, and in part by the vacant land sold by the Bombay Municipality to Mahomedally Moola Vulliji, on or towards the west in part by the property of Ebrahimji Jallabhoy, in part by the property of Syad Darjee and in part by the property of Mariambee, on or towards the north in part by a public passage, in part formerly by the vacant land or ground of Thukkar Punjia Jivraj and now by the vacant land belonging to Ashabai, woman, and partly by the said property of the said Mohamedally Moola Vullijee, and on or towards the south in part by the said property of the said Mohamedally Moola Vullijee, in part by the property of Hussonally Sullemanji, and in part by the property of Rahimtoola Moolji.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at No. 31, Elphinstone Road, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway station, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware, crockery, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of J. PARKINSON, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes, and suitable for varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, near the Kali Chowkey, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, China flower vases, table ornaments, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of H. COULDREY, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the day of Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Bridge Road, Middle Colaba, near the Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood square pianoforte, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, a first-rate large size cooking stove, with utensils, handsome clock, striking every half hour, &c., the property of W. SWANSEGER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 5th day of September, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Laha, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Heerabai, wife of Bapujee Hormusjee Mody, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of January, 1890, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with bungalow, houses, and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Clare Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,343 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and being a portion of the land bearing Collector of Assessment Ward Nos. 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3836 (2), and street Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,23A, and bounded on the east by footpath and beyond that by Clare Road aforesaid, on or towards the west and north by the property of Vullibhoy Cadurbhoy and others, and on or towards the south by the property of Mrs. Lake.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to Mr. Moolji Bhowanidass Barbhaya, Solicitor for the mortgagee, at his office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 26, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF SATTOD DONGREY COOLY STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 11th September, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on account and risk of the mortgagor, Sha Manockchand Nagsey, on the premises, by order of Narrondass Cawnjee, the executor of the mortgagee, Thucker Cawnjee Maljee, and by virtue of the power of Sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 8th June, 1888, and made between Sha Manockchand Nagsey, of the one part and Cawnjee Maljee of the other part of the following property :—

All that piece of Government land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, sititute on the east side of Sattod Doongrey Cooly Street, otherwise called Chinch Bunder Fourth Street, in the District and Sub District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-five square yards, be the same, little, more or less and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1288, new No. 7039 and 7040, old survey Nos. 79 and 80, new survey No. 2872, and assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 258, and now under Nos. 9 and 10, and bounded on the east by Government ground and property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the west the said Sattod Doongry Cooly Street or Chinch Bunder Fourth Street, on the north by the vacant ground, the property of Mackbai, widow of Jadhowjee Meghraj, and on the south by the property formerly of Sewjee Weljee, and now of Bhojraj Desai, which said premises were and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sha Manokchand Nagsey.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Attorneys for the said mortgagee, old Secretariat, Appollo Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF A VILLAGE KNOWN AS THE VILLAGE OF KEROLE.

Under instructions from Her Highness Kama Bai Saheb Raje Shirke, daughter of His Highness Malhar Rao, the late Gaekwar of Baroda, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Dhanbaijee, widow of the late Mr. Dhanjeebhoy Nusservanjee Cama, and by virtue of the power contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 14th day of April, 1886, and a deed of further charge, dated 3rd day of September, 1886. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1891, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following village of Kerole :—

All that village or plot of ground situate in the district of Trombay, in the Talooka of Salsette, Zillah Tannah, in the registration district of Tannah, commonly known as the village of Kerole, containing by admeasurement six hundred and forty-eight acres, two roods and thirty six poles, less the land taken up by Government under Act X of 1870 for the Tansa Water Works, being the aggregate measurement of divers descriptions of land, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the parts of the villages of Ghaut and Kooper, on the west by the portions of the villages of Coorla, Assumpay, and Chandoorlee, on the north by the village of Powai, and on the south by the unoccupied Government swamp grounds, together with all bungalows, houses, out-houses, buildings, commons, yards, gardens, compounds, gullies, walls, wells, bael fruit and other trees, shrubs, sapplings, mounds, woods, underwoods, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esquire, Solicitor to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, August 26, 1891.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES

FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000, I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

OWEN'S COLLEGE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER.

PROSPECTUSES for the Session 1891-92 will be forwarded on application.

- I. DEPARTMENT of ARTS, SCIENCE and LAW.
- II. DEPARTMENT of MEDICINE.
- III. DENTAL DEPARTMENT.
- IV. PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.
- V. DEPARTMENT for WOMEN.
- VI. DEPARTMENT of the EVENING CLASS.
- VII. SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, &c. (varying in value from £12 to £100 per annum).

Apply to Mr. CORNISH, 16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester, or at the College.

HENRY WM. HOLDER, M. A., Registrar.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best-manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,

OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

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THE PRACTITIONER'S VADE MECUM.

A PRACTICAL WORK on New Materia Medica, Modern Therapeutics and Recent Treatment of Diseases, including various other Subjects connected with the Practice of Medicine

BY

EDALJEE CAWASJEE APPU (TUKINA) L.M. & S.,

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Price Rs. 8 only. Postage As. 8 extra. Can be had from the Author, or "The Imperial Press," Kalkadevi Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WE are prepared to RE-STUFF the CUSHIONS of Billiard Tables with the very best Rubber. We also keep a stock of the best Billiard Cloths, Pockets and other accessories.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

18, Marine Street.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.

A. T. MOOKERJEE.

Barnagore, via Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDCAMENTUM

DR. G. B. SHAW'S

SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies :—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for :—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.

Apply to

A. T. MOOKERJEE

Proprietor.

Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The BONA-FIDE SALE of late Captain Sir Henry Morland's Furniture will be resumed TO-DAY, at 1 p.m., from lot No. 395.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, opposite the Chapel, near the Tram Stable, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany square pianoforte, by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., &c., the property of N. J. Sassoon, Esq.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.

1 strong four-seated open carriage in very good order.

1 WHISKY, well-known Arab polo pony, never sick or sorry, formerly property of P. B. SEIRLE, Esq.

1 strong bay Arab horse, 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.

1 grey Arab pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID SILVER WARE AND GOLD AND SILVER AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Captain Sir HENRY MORLAND, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Hornby Row, above Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co's office, a large quantity of solid silverware, and gold and silver, and diamond jewellery, full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 26, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 25.

LAST week's closing quotation of 95⅝ for Consols ruled in London yesterday; and French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 95¼. Bar Silver was unchanged at 45d. per oz; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in Fours and ⅛ in 4½ per cents., at £77⅝ and £75⅝, respectively; while in New York the metal was ⅛ cent. higher, at 98½ cents., with Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86½ dollars. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher in London, at 107¼. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 5½d.

The Wheat Market was quiet at a decline of ½d. per cental, both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 9½d. for the former and 8s. 6d. for the latter, ex-quay. The Linseed Market had also become quiet in tone; but Saturday's quotations of 42s. 3d. for Bombay Seed on the spot and 42s. 6d. to arrive are repeated.

The price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-16d. yesterday, making the quotation 4⅜d. per lb.; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; and Surats were unaltered. The Market closed firm, Surats and Arrivals quiet, the Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, ready Mid-Uplands was unaltered at 8 cents, but Futures for September were three points lower, at 7·93 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 7,00[illegible]es.

Locally the Cotton Market remains quiet in tone at previous rates, but with very little doing. Exporters have taken 500 bales of Ojain, at Rs. 172½; and the Mills have bought 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 157, and 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 160 per candy.

WHEAT.—The easier state of the market on the other side has led to a considerable falling, off in demand here, and only a small business has been done to-day, while prices have been put down one anna per cent. in *Pessy*, the feeling however remaining steady at the decline. We now quote :—

White Pessy	91 per cent.	Rs.	5-8-0	per cwt.
Do.	85	,,	5-7-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi		,,	5-4-6	,,
Red Delhi		,,	5-0-0	,,
Hard Yellow		,,	4-11-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad		,,	4-13-0	,,
Hard Red		,,	4-4-6	,,

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market; but prices of *Rapeseed* are an anna per cent. lower at our quotations, other descriptions being unchanged. Closing rates are—

Linseed		6-12-0 to 6-15-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat.		8-4-0	,,
Do. do.	Cawnpore	7-12-0 to 7-14-0	,,
Do. Red	do.	6-14-0 to 7-1-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,632	bales
Wheat	57,097	cwts.
Linseed	12,159	,,
Rapeseed	1,125	,,
Groundnuts	2,253	,,
Castor seed	1,285	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet. Tonnage has been offered at yesterday's rates, but takers are holding back, and little fresh business has consequently transpired. Relets by the Rubattino liners have been given at Rs. 13⅛ per ton, old scale, for Wheat in the next steamer, and at Rs. 12½ for Wheat, Rs. 13½ for Linseed, and 13¾ for Cotton for October-December.

EXCHANGE opened firm with the buying rate for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5 15-32d. to 7-16d. for this month's delivery, and 1s. 5 15-32d. for September, and remained firm throughout the day. A few Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 5 13-32d. for ready delivery, and at 1s. 5 7-16d. for the month; but these rates were not obtainable later on. The Bank Demand rate advanced 1-32d. during the day, and at 1s. 5½d. some business was done. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 5½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 5 7-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 5 11-32d.	,,
Credits	do.	1s. 5 7-16d.	,,
Francs	do.	1-83¾d.	,,

GOVENMENT PAPER.—The only change in rates in this market to-day is an advance of 1-16 per cent. in Fours for the September account at 107⅝; but the feeling has been steady, and yesterday's price for money and the near account, say 107½, has been maintained, while there have strong buyers in all positions; 105½ nominal is still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES are without animation on any line; and in the case of Cotton Mill Scrip, the feeling continues to favour buyers, and we note further a decline this evening in several instances at our quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, AUG. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

COLOMBO, AUG. 25.

Orient steamer Cuzco from Suez arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, AUG. 25.

H. M. S. Marathon left for Bombay.

The Italian s. s. Bisagno left Penang for Bombay on the 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera ... 3¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5½d.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅝
4½ per cent. ,,	75⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	45

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for Antofa, Gusta, Iquique, and remaining offices in Chili may be in preconcerted language, but are sent at sender's risk.

Land lines Valparaiso to Serena interrupted.

Telegrams for Guatemala only will be received at sender's risk.

Mauritius mail closes Zanzibar 6 p.m., Saturday 29th.

Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, close 5 p.m., Wednesday, 26th inst.

Mauritius mail closes Colombo, 4 p.m., 29th.

Cable Amoy to Shanghai interrupted.

Messages for Shanghai and beyond go via Teheran Amoor.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th August, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.				Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.		Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	10	42	a.m.	4	25
Teheran	25	1	22	p.m.	0	27
Suez	25	2	10	p.m.	0	36

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 25th August, 1891.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	16	..	3
,, Kurrachee	..	5	..	3
,, Madras	..	18	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

APPLEWHAITE—August 17, at Coonoor, Neilgherry Hills, the wife of Captain Applewhaite, Norfolk Regiment, of a son.

ENGEROFF—August 16, the wife of B Engeroff, Madras, of a daughter.

IRWIN—August 14, at Lahore, Darjeeling, the wife of H R Irwin, of twin daughters.

DEATHS.

DUGGAN—August 9, at Simla, Margaret Sarah Anne, widow of the late Alexander Duggan, aged 66 years and 5 months.

FOWLER—July 30, at Colombo, on his way to England, Michael Seymour Fowler, Deputy Conservator, Forest Department, aged 33 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1891.

THE prosecution of the *Bangabasi* has resulted, so far, only in the discharge of the jury impanelled to try it, and in the case being set down for retrial at the next sessions. Th[illegible] unsatisfactory issue of an impor[illegible] explanation of it can be [illegible] Seven of the jury were for a [illegible]ion and two for acquittal, and the foreman assured the Chief Justice, who presided over the trial, that a unanimous verdict was impossible. Under these circumstances the issue of the trial was left to the Judge. The Criminal Procedure Code, section 305, says that when in a case tried before a High Court the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them, the Judge shall give judgment in accordance with such opinion. "When in any such case the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman should so inform the Judge. If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall at once discharge the jury." Sir Comer Petheram, though there were seven jurymen in favour of a conviction, did discharge the jury, and the only inference is that he was in favour of an acquittal. The fact, it may be expected, will not be without weight upon public opinion, and it will possibly influence the opinion of the jury who try the case at the next sessions, though it may be assumed that the Chief Justice, having so definitely committed himself to a particular view of the case, will not preside over the second trial. It is necessary, in any event, that a dispassionate view of the case should be taken out of doors, where influences have from the first been at work in the endeavour to discredit the prosecution. Dignity has by no means been added to the proceedings by attempts to represent them merely as a test action, intended to prove whether or not section 124*a* of the Penal Code, which is aimed against attempts to excite disaffection against the Government, covers cases of seditious writing. We doubt if this is true, since the question whether the writings in the *Bangabasi* came within the section was essentially a question for the jury. Until this case arose no prosecution had been instituted under section 124*a*; but if Government have doubts as to the extent to which the law would cover writings of a seditious nature, these are certainly not the growth of yesterday. Some years ago Sir Henry Maine, in reviewing the progress that legislation has made in India under the government of the Crown, said that so great was the liberty allowed to the press in this country that we had as yet no law of seditious libel on our Statute Book, and his view has been endorsed by more than one eminent authority. If Government share Sir Henry Maine's doubts, their right course is not to carry out an experiment upon the *corpus vile* of a Bengali paper, but to prepare such an amendment of the Code as would give them at least as effective a security against writing of this kind as the English law supplies. Until plain proof that the Calcutta prosecution is a mere experiment has been supplied, we shall be distrustful the report that the proceedings have been taken not for the protection of the State but in order that Sir Alexander Miller may clear up his doubts.

The case is still in a manner *sub judice*, and comment upon it, though not inadmissible after Monday's proceedings, must still be ventured upon under a certain reserve. It is right to say, however, that nothing short of a strong and rational conviction on the part of Government that such a course was necessary for the peace of society and the orderly course of the administration would warrant them in entering upon it. We are reluctant to say that they have no sufficient reason for the prosecution, but they would certainly have found it easier to satisfy the public that the precaution is necessary to the preservation of social order if they had instituted it earlier. It appears that the first of the incriminated articles was published in January of the present year and the latest in May, or three months before the proceedings were taken. This is a fact which must greatly—perhaps not finally—influence public opinion as to the necessity of the prosecution from a protective point of view. A more prompt indication of the rights of the Crown would have added to the impressiveness of the proceedings, and would have given less occasion for the suggestion that the prosecution was perfunctory and experimental. However, it would be a bold thing to say that there is nothing in the *Bangabasi* articles upon which the opinion of a jury might be taken with advantage. They are, from any reasonable point of view, as pernicious productions as Bengali journalism, we should imagine, is capable of. We can scarcely imagine any European Government tolerating such criticisms for a week; whether they would pass with impunity in England is a question that does not arise, since English journalism has not as yet shown itself capable of descending to the depths of foolishness reached by the writers of these incriminated articles. Whatever innocuousness there may be in them is certainly not the result of a want of vicious intent on the writers' part, but of their surpassing childishness and folly. The hatred of England and of English rule to which they give expression is blatant. They try to make it a point against us that a steamer which went down in the Hooghly was owned by Englishmen; that when accidents happen on the railway, it is to trains managed by Englishmen; that to them are due cholera, and fever, and famine, and the breaking down of river banks and the flooding of villages. The Government itself, for having passed the Age Bill this year, is roundly charged with being the destroyer of the Hindu religion, the invader of the Hindu home, and even the ravisher of the womenkind of the Hindu race. No more hideous picture was ever daubed on the outer wall of an Indian temple than that which one of the *Bangabasi* writers has drawn in endeavouring to depict the British power in India. The "terrible, disgusting naked form of the Englishman" is depicted as something uglier even than Ravanna, "the ten-headed, twenty-eyed king of the Rakshas, with leering eyes perpetually revolving like the burning wheel in the potter's kiln." The British raj is at all events the rule under which Hindu writers have ventured upon coupling their rulers with the choicest scarecrow that they can borrow from their pantheon, and if the *Bangabasi* fell only into the hands of reasonable men, the effect of such writing would be only to emphasize the marvellous freedom which native journalists enjoy under the rule they denounce. But the journalist must be assumed to know his public; and the men who write this pernicious trash do so in a reasonable expectation that they will be taken seriously. When the *Bangabasi* likens Lord Lansdowne and Sir Andrew Scoble to Aurungzebe it plainly charges them with being the scourges and the oppressors of the Hindu race, for the Hindu never had a more ruthless tyranny than his to submit to, and, as Sir William Hunter says, "they never forgave him." Here however the excuse may be made that the denunciation is only inferential. But that excuse will not avail for other passages—for that, for example, in which the British Government are charged with raising obstacles to the performance of religious ceremonies, destroying the platforms erected for the goods, ravishing chaste women, imprisoning royal saints in dark cells, oppressing the Brahmins, and committing wickedness of every kind.

The question whether all this is calculated to incite to disaffection to the Government will have to be argued again on the retrial of the case, and need not trouble us here. But in view of "criticism" of this extraordinary kind, it is necessary unreservedly to repudiate the idea that the sacred principle of the freedom of the press has any applicability to it. That principle is much too respectable to be invoked by the concocters of rubbish such as this, and the simple question that will have to be decided in regard to it is whether, according to the definitions of the Code, it tends to disaffection towards the Government. Of the right of Government to protect itself against deliberate attempts to make it contemptible and hated in the eyes of the people, no one who has the sense to see that government is a work of practical expediency and not a mere system of abstract principles will have the slightest doubt. The High Court has struck out the charge of defamation, for the English courts have held over and over again that corporate bodies—Municipalities, for instance—cannot be defamed, and for the same reason it is impossible to defame the State. But the State can be embarrassed in its action by a populace tutored to believe that it is the enemy of its religion, the despoiler of its wealth, and the violator of its domestic sanctities. No mere question of the dignity of the State comes in here, though the law scarcely goes beyond its legitimate attributes when it takes even that under its protection. The question at issue is a very practical one, and is simply this—whether the good citizenship, the loyalty, and the civic obedience of the twenty thousand people who buy the *Bangabasi* and of twice the number who read it, are likely to be endangered if they are once a week told that the Government to which they pay taxes and which claims their allegiance is a cruel and hideous monster, the grinder of the poor, and the destroyer of all that they deem precious. No presumption in favour of the liberty of the press—which in India at all events is distinctly not one of the first principles of civil society—need disturb the minds of the next jury who try the case. Liberty of the press, though it has existed in this country since Sir Charles Metcalfe's time, and has been on the whole fairly used, is an exotic the mere existence of which in the midst of an Asiatic society often astonishes our neighbours, and tempts them to confident generalizations upon the folly of expecting that English plants will grow in an Indian soil. It is here, nevertheless, and the fact that for twenty years the section of the Penal Code which provides restraints upon it has remained unused is a sufficient justification for the broad and generous policy that the British Government have pursued in this matter. But the section was not put on the Statute Book to remain a dead letter. As no one should be more careful to remember than the people who are reminding us just now—with obvious irrelevance—of the failure of Lord Lytton's attempt to deal with the press by administrative measure, Lord Lytton's critics never ceased to remind him that the Code provided all that was necessary to deal with the truculent scribes who might try to scatter sedition through the land. It is sheer hypocrisy for those who took that line twelve years ago to condemn Government on general grounds, because Government are using the powers which at that time were pointed to as the proper and constitutional means of vindicating the rights of the State against sedition-mongers.

IT is not necessary that we should enter into the vexed question at present at issue between the Government and the Corporation as to the legal obligation to keep open an infectious hospital at all times in Bombay. We have already given our opinion that the Corporation was ill-advised in peremptorily closing the hospital in Grant road in July last, while no provision had been made for the treatment of cases of cholera or small-pox or other dangerous disease. Matters were not mended when the Government in a very similar spirit resorted to one of the bludgeon clauses of the Municipal Act to enforce an obligation the validity of which the Municipality contested. But it is very necessary that while the issue of this subsidiary dispute about the incidence of a pecuniary charge of some two hundred rupees a month is in suspense, the abiding interest of the general public in the matter should not be lost sight of. To our mind the real issues, apart altogether the question of legal liability, are—(1) shall an infectious diseases hospital be kept open and ready at all times to receive cases of small-pox, cholera, and relapsing fever, occurring among the poor who cannot be treated and isolated in their small and crowded dwellings, or (2) shall such cases be treated in hospital in times of epidemic only? Medical men with long experience and thorough knowledge of Bombay have no doubt whatever as to the necessity for keeping an infectious diseases hospital always ready to receive even sporadic cases. It is a very serious danger to the public health to keep such cases in crowded chawls. Assuming that there ought to be—as there now is—an infectious diseases hospital, open and ready to receive such cases, the question of course arises who should provide for the expenditure. There are clearly only three parties who can be looked to for this purpose—(*a*) the Government who made provision for the care and treatment of such diseases as small-pox, cholera, measles, and relapsing fever up to 1890, (*b*) the Municipality, and (*c*) the general public. The general hospitals are closed to such cases, and cannot, in the present state of medical opinion, be considered as available for their treatment. On the last occasion that a temporary shed was run up in the J. J. Hospital compound, some three years ago, for relapsing fever cases, the disease occurred among patients in the general wards, and was believed to have been communicated from the shed. Patients left the hospital; there was danger of a panic for fear of infection. When this state of things came to be considered it appeared incumbent that the practice, which has been adopted all over Europe and America, must be followed in Bombay, and separate hospitals of a special kind provided for the care and treatment of infectious diseases. The Corporation appointed a committee to consider the question, and in 1889 two infectious hospitals were provided for use in times of epidemic. In India, Government have hitherto generally made provision for all hospitals, and it is only in recent years that dispensaries, in a few instances, have been endowed by wealthy individuals, and others have been maintained by local and municipal funds, aided by grants from provincial Governments. But in the last two or three years, Government have insisted on local and municipal funds contributing to the cost of civil hospitals, which are the general hospitals of the mofussil. It is obvious that Government have, in regard to hospitals generally, changed their policy, and sought to place the charge on local resources. Unfortunately there seems little probability of the general public subscribing enough to erect and maintain infectious diseases hospitals. Those in the United Kingdom are built and kept up out of the rates, the general hospitals being kept up by private endowments or voluntary subscriptions. Some wealthy philanthropist may possibly provide out of his munificence the money necessary for the up-keep of such hospitals in Bombay. The general public will assuredly demand, sooner or later, that infectious diseases hospitals shall be kept up, not merely to prevent the spread of such diseases, but also for the care and treatment of the poor who cannot be isolated or properly treated in their own homes. The cost might well be borne by the Bombay Government in part at least, and for this reason amongst others, that the city, as the capital of the Presidency and as its greatest seaport, receives from the mofussil on the one side and from the sea on the other many sick whose presence in the city constitutes a danger to the public health and ought not also to be a burden on local resources.

A FUNERAL Grand Lodge in memory of the late Captain Sir Henry Morland, Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, on Saturday, 29th August at 5-30 p.m. All Master Masons may attend.

THE official Gazette of Portugal publishes an order from the Foreign Minister that the convention between the British Government and the Portuguese States in India, regarding the Customs Union, monetary exchange and the extradition of criminals, which was a part of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty dated 26th December, 1878, would cease to be in force from 15th January, 1892, as it has not received public approbation.

IN conformity with the resolution passed in the Provincial General Council, His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa has telegraphed to the Lisbon Minister to suspend the execution of the increased stamp duty, or recover the same by the Indian and not by the Portuguese *reis*, the value of which is nearly double.

AN Englishman named Wells, who is staying at Monte Carlo, has just had a run of luck so extraordinary as to be the chief topic of the hour, not only with those who frequent the Casino, but among the residents of Monte Carlo generally. For three days this gentleman played roulette incessantly, and during that time won no less than 20,000*l*. Each day at noon, the hour at which play begins, he was among the first to take his place at the roulette table, and there he remained, losing occasionally, but for the most part winning stake after stake until the closing of the establishment at eleven o'clock. So engrossed was this fortunate gambler in the conduct of his operations that never once did he stir from his seat to take food during the eleven hours' play. He won several stakes of 26,000 fcs., and twice consecutively backed the number one *en plein* successfully for 8,000 fcs., the maximum amount allowed. He also frequently backed with similar good fortune the even chances —red, odd and even, "marque," and "passe"—and more than once won all these stakes at the same time. Mr. Wells, later information says, continues to be favoured by the same good fortune. Finding the luck turning against him, he had the prudence to quit the table. Before leaving the building, however, he risked a few stakes at another game, trente-et-quarante, and, winning each, continued to play till he had further increased his gains by the sum of 160,000 fcs., or close upon 6,400*l*. Mr. Wells at trente-et-quarante follows the same system that proved so successful in his case at roulette—the famous "coup de trois"—that is to say, following the luck till he has won thrice in succession, and then withdrawing the accumulated stake.

THE Royal Yacht Squadron now has two hundred and thirty full members, of whom nine are Royal personages—the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught, the German Emperor, Prince Henry of Prussia, the King of Norway and Sweden, the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaivitch of Russia, the Conte de Aquila, and Prince Henry of Battenberg. Of the ordinary members, the seniors are Mr. Smyth-Pigott and Sir Charles Coote, both of whom date from 1842: and next comes Lord Fitzwilliam, who was elected in 1843. Among the other members who have belonged to the club for more than thirty-years are Mr. R. C. Naylor, Lord Normanton, Lord Deramore, Mr. Richard Hoare, Sir Henry Edwardes, Lord Bath, Sir Thomas Whichcote, Lord Colville, Lord Dufferin, Sir Henry Becher, Lord Drogheda, the Duke of Buccleuch, Mr. Philip Perceval, Lord Brassey, Mr. John Tremayne, Sir George Stuckley, Mr. Mulholland, Lord Londesborough, the Duke of Sutherland, Sir Allen Young, and Lord Morton.

BY the death of General Bronsart von Schellendorff, Germany has lost one of her most distinguished officers. He was the son of Lieutenant-General Bronsart von Schellendorff, and was born at Dantzig in 1832. He passed through the several grades in the infantry, and was promoted Colonel in 1871, Major-General in 1876, Lieutenant-General in 1879, and General of Infantry in 1888. From 1861 until his appointment to a brigade command he belonged to the General Staff, and in the war of 1870-71 he was Divisional Chief of the Great General Staff. Upon the surrender of Sedan he was deputed to conduct the first negotiations with the French commander. At the close of the war he was named Chief of the Staff of the Garde Corps, in 1878 he received command of the 1st Garde Infantry Brigade, and in 1881 of the 2nd Garde Infantry Division. In 1883, in succession to General von Kameke, he became Minister of War, and he was given command of the 1st Army Corps in 1889. General von Schellendorff was an outspoken advocate of the infantry, but every branch of the service owed something to him; and, in spite of the difficulties that beset him as Minister of War, he was generally popular with all parties. He leaves behind him the reputation of having been one of the most learned, diligent, and capable officers of the army. Whether as an officer of the General Staff, a professor in the War School, a commander, a military writer, or as Minister of War, he displayed the highest qualities. He was the author of "Ein Ruckblick auf die taktischen Ruckblicke" (1869)—a polemic against Captain May—"Den Dienst des Generalstabs im Frieden und Kriege" (published after the war), "Betrachtungen uber eine zeitgemasse Fechtweise der Infanterie," and other works.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COMING TROOPING SEASON.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

It is officially announced that the Indian trooping season will commence next month, the Euphrates with the first reliefs sailing for Bombay on the 2nd proximo.

DEATH OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. Cecil Raikes, Postmaster-General, expired yesterday evening, the cause of death being attributed to over-work.

A STEAMER ON FIRE.

A Lloyd's telegram states that the British steamer Delcomyn, bound for India, has been beached at Vigo owing to a fire on board.

COLLISION OFF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The German ship Etha Rickmers from Rangoon has been in collision off the Isle of Wight and is cut to the water's edge.

BRITISH APPOINTMENTS IN ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 24.

H. H. the Sultan has agreed to appoint a British officer to the command of the army and police. Another British officer is to have control of the harbour, light-houses, and water police.

COMMUNICATION WITH CHILI INTERRUPTED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

Telegraphic communication with Chili is interrupted, the wires having been cut.

THE FIGHTING BEFORE VALPARAISO.

HORRIBLE CARNAGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

Further particulars of the fighting before Valparaiso have now been received. The insurgents on Sunday repeatedly charged the position held by the Government troops but were always repulsed. The carnage was horrible, the battle raging the whole day long, and only being stopped by the darkness. The exhausted armies rested on Monday, advantage being taken of the cessation of hostilities to remove the wounded. In the meanwhile President Balmaceda is said to have ordered 4,000 Government troops now at Coquimbo to proceed to Iquique, which the insurgents have left denuded of troops.

THE CHARGES AGAINST CANADIAN OFFICIALS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 25.

The inquiry proceeding here into charges against Canadian Government officials daily reveals widespread corruption in the civil service.

DERVISHES ASSEMBLING AT DONGOLA.

SUAKIN, Aug. 25.

The Dervishes are assembling in large numbers near Dongola.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 25.

The s. s. Assam, with the English mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 a. m. to-day.

The s. s. Carthage also left at 8 this morning for Colombo and Australia.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(From our own correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25.

A proposal to raise the Punjab Frontier Force to the status of a first class district is likely to be made to the Home authorities. The strength of the force is nearly twelve thousand at present and with the chance of raising again the 4th Punjab Cavalry and 3rd Punjab Infantry, the time is ripe for a Major-General holding the command.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN.

The erecting of a memorial to the late Sir Oliver St. John has been started among his brother officers. The proposal is that a tombstone be placed over his grave at Quetta and a pulpit in the new Quetta church. The amount of subscriptions is limited to sixteen rupees for field officers and smaller sums in the lower ranks, which are payable to Brigadier-General Sandford, R.E., Director-General of Military Works, Simla.

INTERRUPTION OF CABLES TO SHANGHAI.

Intelligence reached India yesterday afternoon that both cables to Shanghai were interrupted.

H. E. LORD WENLOCK'S TOUR.

(From our own correspondent.)

ABU ROAD, Aug. 25.

H. E. the Governor of Madras, with the Collector, Sub-Collector and Mr. Rees, inspected yesterday morning the villages, fields, and wells between Guvulcheravu and Royachoti. The people did not present an emaciated appearance, but the crops were not in good condition. The Governor was struck with the scarcity of water in the wells. His Excellency received an address from a deputation of the Royachoti Taluk Union, in reply to which he thanked them for their words of welcome and assured them of his deepest sympathy, especially when the approach of famine was not far distant. With regard to the difficulties they laboured under, he hardly thought what they pointed out was a direction in which Government could afford relief. Those that cannot have sufficient food must resort to the works opened, or they must go to the relief kitchen in which there were at present very few persons, and with regard to which, unless more people attended, the question would arise whether it was necessary to keep it going. He pointed out that the price of grain was above the scarcity rates, but the figures quoted by them were exaggerated. Government could not open grain depots, as it would interfere with the ordinary laws of demand and supply. If the license fees for cutting firewood were considered too high, the Collector would entertain applications for reducing them. It was not possible to grant licenses free. His Excellency much regretted that cattle were dying for want of fodder, but throwing open reserved forests free would eventually be a source of greater trouble and loss to ryots. A certain number of cattle would die, which was beyond means of averting; but if inferior cattle were permitted in the reserve forests, they would eat what was preserved for better cattle, which now grazed there on payment of a small fee.

THE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT AT CALCUTTA.

VICTORY FOR BOMBAY.

(From our own correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

In the football match to-day between Bombay and St. James' teams the former won by 8 goals and 3 tries to their opponent's *nil*. The St. James' team never had a chance. Bombay kept the ball from start to finish in St. James' ground, and did what they liked. There was a fair attendance of spectators on the ground to watch the game, but it caused no excitement being so one-sided. There was never any occasion for the Bombay team to show any brilliant play. The Bombay team will probably play the Calcutta Football team on Thursday.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN MADRAS.

(From our own correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

From Tuesday to yesterday, inclusive, 166 deaths have occurred from cholera in Madras. The deaths include Mr. Barton, the well-known public accountant, and Mr. Borham, proprietor of the Reliance Iron Works.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

(From our own correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

To-day, the second day of the Industrial Conference, Mr. Ardesir Burjorji Master read a lengthy and interesting paper on technical education, and put forward a scheme by which technical education could be made to reach the classes that most need it. Rao Bahadur Ruppuswami Mudaliar proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Master, and proposed that his paper should be referred to a committee of members of the Association for consideration, which was carried.

Mr. Kashinath Govind Natu moved a resolution suggesting that Lord Ripon's policy enunciated in 1882 be continuously followed, that public tenders should be invited for articles at present being supplied by the Store Department, India Office, the latter being required to supply only such articles as cannot be obtained locally, and that private enterprize should be encouraged. The subject was discussed at some length, and will be put to the Conference on its reassembling to-morrow morning.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO SIMLA.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris, accompanied by Miss Croft, Mr. Lee-Warner, Colonel Rhodes, Mr. Edgerley, Dr. Martin, and Captain Cox will leave Poona at 7 p.m. on Monday, and proceed *via* Dhond and Munmar to Simla, arriving there on Thursday, the 3rd proximo; they will halt there till Wednesday, the 9th, returning by the same route to Poona, where they will arrive at 7-55 a.m. on Saturday, the 12th.

POONA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of the Gentlemen's Handicap Singles which concluded yesterday:—

First Ties—Captain Turner Jones beat Dr. Hill, retired; Mr. Fry beat Mr. Cassels, retired; Captain Lenox Conyngham beat Dr. Younger; Dr. Street beat Major Lister, retired; Captain Vidal beat Dr. Burke; Mr. Bolton beat Mr. Loch, retired; Lieutenant Greer beat Lieutenant Brownrigg; Major Von Donop drew a bye.

Second Ties—Mr. Fry beat Captain Jones; Captain Conyngham beat Dr. Street; Captain Vidal beat Mr. Bolton; Major Von Donop beat Lieutenant Greer.

Third Ties—Mr. Fry beat Captain Conyngham; Major Von Donop beat Captain Vidal.

Final Tie—Major Von Donop owes 15, beat Fry for scratch—total 6-4—6-0.

THE LATE MR. RAIKES.

The Right Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, M.P., Postmaster-General, died, as will be seen from Reuter's telegram in another column, on Monday. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Henry Raikes, of Llwynegrin, Flintshire, and it would appear from "Men of the Time" was born in 1838, and educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1863, and elected a Bencher in 1880. From 1868 to 1880 he sat as a Conservative for Chester, afterwards for Preston until November 1882, when he was elected one of the members for Cambridge University, which he continued to represent up till the time of his death. From 1874 to 1880 he was Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, and became a member of the Privy Council in 1880. In 1886 Lord Salisbury appointed him Postmaster-General. Mr. Raikes was from 1881 to 1885 Chairman of the Surrey Railway Company and of the Minas and Rio Railway. He was President of the Council of the Diocesan Conferences from 1880 to 1886.

THE RAJABAI TOWER CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was glad to see your article yesterday on the Government reply to the letter of the Rajabai Committee. The comments of the vernacular paper upon which you have written with such proper indignation are absolutely disgraceful, and have done more than anything I can remember to bring the native press of Bombay into discredit. You might have added to your remarks on the subject that there are not a few Parsees—not by any means wanting either in intelligence or in sympathy with their community—who have never been at one with the agitators, and who have never taken up the theory of outrage and murder.—Yours, &c.,

August 25. ANOTHER PARSEE.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The s s Assam, with the English mails of the 14th instant, left Aden for Bombay yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, and may be expected to reach Bombay about midnight on Sunday. The Assam brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr and Mrs Toozs, Mr and Mrs Tighe and two children, Mr Baker, Mr G B Payne, Lieut F H Pigou, Mrs Geohegan, Miss Cazales, Mrs Pigou, Mr Chichgar, Mrs Donaldson, Mr J G McNair, Mr C C Wood, Dr Goodridge.

From Brindisi: Mr Wilkinson, Major Johnstone Douglas, Mr T Spalding, Mr P E Keene, Mr and Mrs Beard, Lieut H W Campbell, Major Wetherall, Surg C C Manifold, Mr Murray, Mr E A Gamble, Lieut C F T Murray, Lieut H J H Winwood, Mr and Mrs Tasker and servant, Mr D Fonds.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—From London: Mr C B N Pelly. From Brindisi (via Bombay): Mr E A Harris, Mr J Sturrock, Mr Wrenn.

The *Madrid Gazette* has published a Royal Decree, granting advantages to various American products on entering Cuba and Puerto Rico, in return for advantages conceded to Spanish West Indian sugars, molasses, coffee, and tea imported into the United States.

THE MUNICIPAL BALANCES AND THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your report of yesterday's debate at the meeting of the Corporation on the banking of municipal funds, Mr. Wacha is represented as having said, after referring to some correspondence alleged by Mr. Javerilal to have passed between the Bank of Bombay and myself, "The Commissioner has the audacity to say that no such correspondence was received." I was unfortunately not listening at the time, and Mr. Wacha being immediately called to order by the President, subsequent circumstances prevented my making the explanation which I otherwise should have made, and which I now ask you to permit me to make, in your columns.

I have never either denied or admitted the existence of the correspondence to which Messrs. Javerilal and Wacha referred, both in their speeches and in their pamphlet dated 12th instant. I have simply refused to recognize it in debate. If any member of the Corporation wishes to peruse any of my correspondence, he has nothing to do but to move for papers, nor have I, if such a motion is carried, any power to refuse to produce them, except under certain special circumstances which do not arise here, though, singularly enough, they will arise this month and on a motion of Mr. Javerilal's concerning another matter. Unless my correspondence is in this the only legitimate and constitutional manner regularly laid before the Corporation, no one has the right to refer to or discuss it. As far as the Corporation are concerned, it has until [illegible] istence whatever.

Mr. P. M. Mehta was quite as quick as I was to appreciate and to seize this obvious constitutional principle last Thursday. When Mr. Javerilal referred in his speech (as he had done in his pamphlet) to this letter from the Bank of Bombay, Mr Mehta and I both called out together "what letter?" and a few other remarks passed across the table in the course of which I said, "There is no such letter before the Corporation," and it was, I presume, on this remark, half heard and wholly misunderstood, that Mr. Wacha practically charges me with falsehood.

It so happens that if papers had been called for, the particular letter from the Bank of Bombay dated 8th October 1890, which, I presume, is the one referred to, would not have been found among them. It is what is generally called a demi-official letter, beginning "My dear Acworth," and ending "Yours sincerely, W. H. Sleigh," and I have mislaid it. Mr. Sleigh was good enough, however, to send me a copy yesterday morning before the debate, and if papers had been called for, its absence would have come to notice, and I should have got the copy a couple of months ago. I may add that nothing whatever hinges on this letter. I do not know where Mr. Javerilal got his knowledge of it, but it was at all events not from me. It advises me to invest in Government paper, and gives me a number of good reasons for doing so. In the joint pamphlet by Messrs. Javerilal and Wacha I am denounced for having neglected this advice, and now I am accused of denying that I ever received it. As a matter of fact, in my speech of 26th June, I distinctly mentioned that I had received some "very good advice" from the Bank of Bombay, referring of course to this very advice. And so far from neglecting it—though I am of course perfectly free, and indeed it is my duty to exercise my own judgment on any advice so received—I in fact adopted it, and bought between the 8th October and 15th November 25 lakhs of Government paper and Port Trust bonds. I may add that if Mr. Javerilal will peruse the confidential papers of the Standing Committee, he will be convinced that he is the last man who ought to have forgotten that this investment was made.—Yours, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Muncpl. Commr. for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Aug. 25.

P. S.—My attention has just been called to the newspaper report of Thursday's debate in which I am represented as interposing in the midst of Mr. Javerilal's speech and saying that no such letter had been received from the Bank of Bombay. The mistake was a natural one for a reporter to make, but it was a mistake. I did not read the report of Mr. Javerilal's speech when it appeared, as I had heard the speech and it had already appeared in pamphlet form, or I might have perhaps corrected the error in your Monday's issue.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As your leaders of yesterday and to-day regarding the banking of municipal moneys are calculated to mislead the Corporation and the public as to what the Bank's real policy in the matter of deposits is, I shall be obliged by your publishing this letter in your to-morrow's issue.

You seem to be unaware of the fact that the Bank holds two classes of deposits, *viz.*, current deposits and fixed deposits. On the former, the Bank, except in the case of the Port Trust and Municipality, has never allowed interest. On the other class, the Bank has, as a matter of course, always allowed interest, but for the present only has ceased to receive this class of deposit. So soon, however, as the Bank resumes receiving fixed deposits at interest, it will, I presume, be quite open to the Municipality to arrange with the Bank to deposit its surplus moneys for fixed periods at interest.

You will see from the above that no permanent change is intended to be made in the Bank's policy, but rather that it has resolved for the future to deal equally with all current account-holders, many of whom, exclusive of the exchange banks, have held and still hold average balances not less important than those of the two public bodies before referred to.

You will now see that the Municipal Commissioner has merely "drawn" that from the Bank which every business man in Bombay already knew, *viz.*, that the Bank does not allow interest on current deposits, and that it could have had no desire to withold the information the Commissioner applied for.

The Bank, of course, refuses to commit itself to any special policy in the future, but prefers to be guided by circumstances as they arise.—Yours, &c.,

J. W. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, Bombay, Aug. 25.

SHORT TIME IN THE MILL INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A short account has appeared in your to-day's issue, regarding the meeting held by the Millowners Association on Friday last. The report, however, is not quite accurate, and although I did not attend the meeting, as I am not a member of the Association, from the inquiries I have made in the proper quarters, I am given to understand that the meeting was quite unanimous in its opinion regarding the advantages of short time. I am quite sure that all the mill agents would willingly agree to the proposal, as the only remedy against a further demoralization of the market; and if there are some who are inclined to hold aloof from the movement, it would be only for the sake of ¼ of an anna per lb. for commission, and I am quite sure that before long they will have to deeply lament their cupidity. Some, no doubt, have sold their production ahead, and the mills of which I am a director have sold up to the end of the year, but it is actually not the sales of yarn, but the purchasers are sold. We ought not to abandon our customers to the tender mercies of a demoralized market, and inflict upon them heavier losses. We ought to stand by them, and help them, even at a great sacrifice to ourselves.—Yours, &c.,

JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA.
Bombay, 25th August.

Mr. H. Maxim's aerial machine now being constructed at Crayford is nearly ready for launching. It will be propelled by a light screw making 2,500 revolutions a minute. The motive power (it is reported) is supplied by a petroleum condensing engine, weighing eighteen hundred pounds, and capable of raising a forty thousand pound load. The real suspending power will lie in an enormous kite measuring 110 ft. long and 40ft. wide. Room will be provided for the accommodation of passengers and their transport of from ten to twelve tons of freightage.

THE CORPORATION AND THE BUILDING BY-LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAYETTE."

Sir,—The Corporation yesterday gave the finishing touch to the by-laws, and now it will perhaps be thought incumbent upon me to follow the example of my brother architects, and give my opinion upon what has been done.

The one regret I feel is that the by-laws are needlessly complex. A few of them are so theoretical and unpractical in their provisions as to be unworkable; one of them is impossible—I mean that one providing that the roofs of houses, including the gutters, shall be built of unimflammable materials. All such impracticable by-laws will, I suspect be quietly shunted in actual working, for the Municipal Commissioner has, under one of the recently added by-laws, power given him to grant special sanction where necessary, and such special sanctions will perforce be accepted as precedents by the Municipal Engineer's Department to meet similar contigencies each time they recur.

Mr. Stevens in one of his letters stated that I (and by implication my partner, Mr. Morris, in my absence from Bombay) appeared before the Corporation only for myself and not for the whole body of architects practising in Bombay. Unfortunately up to now we architects have had no cohesive force among us. We have not yet formulated a local Society of Architects, though we are engaged in the necessary preliminaries, and have several young native architects ready to join us. But I did all that was possible under the circumstances. I first heard from Dr. Balchandra of what was [illegible] while the By-laws Committee was holding [illegible] sittings. I saw its chairman (Mr. Murzban), [illegible] me in the way of getting copies of the proposed draft by-laws from the Municipal Commissioner. I then, on behalf of myself and my brother architects, claimed to give evidence before the Committee. Mr. Murzban said he had no power to receive evidence. He advised me to write him a letter on the subject for submission to the Corporation. This letter was first drafted by Mr. Morris and myself; it was then corrected by Mr. Campbell, his partner, Mr. Hewson, if I remember rightly, being at that time in England. The letter as altered was re-written and taken to Mr. Stevens, who considered it in detail and approved of it, but declined to sign it for reasons best known to himself. The letter was then signed by Mr. Campbell on behalf of his firm and by me on behalf of my firm. In due course we printed this letter, and sent it to every member of the Corporation. After Sir Dinshaw Petit's petition appeared in the newspaper, a member of the Corporation with his friend called at my office, and asked me to prepare a protest on behalf of himself and his friends for submission to the Corporation. I declined, saying that I had already done as much as I was able, and could not afford the time to do more. A few days afterwards he called again and engaged my firm professionally to appear before the Corporation. I thereupon devoted the necessary time to studying the by-laws in detail, and I will say this much—the gentleman who engaged me and my partner for this purpose gave us no instructions, but left us perfectly untrammelled to do what we considered right, and I think the city owes these gentlemen a debt of gratitude for their public spirit. The deleting the clause about "good materials" was my own idea. The subsequent work was carefully considered with Mr. Morris, all important items were discussed with Mr. Campbell and more occasionally with Mr. Stevens, and I claim that in the work done by my partner and me faithfully presented the wishes of the profession before the Corporation. I should also state that during my absence, Mr. Morris in the intervals between the Corporation meetings discussed on each occasion with Mr. Campbell the clauses of the by-laws which were to come up at the next meeting. I presume, therefore, that Mr. Stevens in his remark that we did not represent the profession simply meant that we did not represent him.

And now allow me to express my opinion that the new by-laws on the whole are good, and will, I believe, work well. Both my partner and I are of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner has acted very handsomely in the matter. In the by-laws as orginally drafted, he was much in the hands of his professional adviser. It could not be otherwise. The Committee somewhat improved the draft. In the discussion of the by-laws before the Corporation clause by clause, the Municipal Commissioner was most ready to consider our objections, and it is due to his good sense and practical judgment in the various interviews we had with him that there is so little left of which we can complain. I therefore do not think that any good purpose will be served by remitting these by-laws to a committee of experts, and I trust the Government will in due course sanction them as passed.

With reference to the remark in my partner's letter approving of Mr. Stevens' suggestion, his idea was that, as several other important matters had not been provided for, a committee of experts would ensure their being properly dealt with. But he now agrees with me that, inasmuch as the by-laws can hereafter be added to or altered as occasion requires, the present by-laws should be sanctioned as now amended.

There is one other matter which I must refer to as delicately as I can. I do not think the Executive Engineer's Department is the proper authority to administer these by-laws. The London Building Act is administered by district surveyors, who are practical diplomaed architects, one being appointed to each district or ward. Some such decentralised system should be introduced into Bombay. The Executive Engineer should be relieved of his present impossible task, and be left free to devote himself to his legitimate work of draining, road-making, and lighting our great city.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING,
Architect.

THE CRAWFORD MARKET PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Would you kindly explain the use of the Crawford Market prices current report published in your papers? For whose benefit is it written out?

My cook has been charging 4 annas per lb. this month for mutton—neck and loin, as well as leg and shoulder. He says that "the meat is very dear now, and cannot be bought for less money," and this has been going on for quite three weeks. The meat is first sort, and always good at the price! Still I wish to know: Is my cook cheating me? Or, if not, why does not the report allude to the temporary rise in the price of meat by a foot-note, explaining the reason for the same: otherwise we may unjustly accuse our servants of dishonesty or trickery of which they are not to blame.—Yours, &c.,

August 25. A HOUSEWIFE.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered ..	71	40	56	23	53	68	51	32
Tuesday, Aug. 25	.....		0	16	0	23	0	11
Total.....	71	40	56	39	53	91	51	43
Total fall to 25th August 1890	65	65	67	11	69	26	51	96
Total fall to 25th August 1889	63	39	67	12	65	36	60	13

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the total return of rainfall at the undermentioned stations for week ending Friday, 21st August, 1891:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	43	50	Nassick	14	31
Raver	13	15	Deolalee	10	17
Nimbora	15	51	Ghoti	66	84
Bhadli	20	95	Nargaon	15	90
Jalgaon	31	27	Warrengaon	18	45
Sirsoli	18	71	Hoodgi	3	67
Mhasawad	21	28	Mohal	9	87
Maheji	17	41	Madha	7	14
Pachora	14	92	Barsi Road	7	30
Kasgaon	17	13	Keim	7	42
Naidongri	15	0	Jehur	10	71
Challisgaon	14	67	Pomalwari	4	68
Nandgaon	11	51	Dexal	8	18
Munmad	11	30	Lanowli	135	97
Lassalgaon	10	5	Dhond	7	13
Kerwadi	9	16	Talegaon	22	21

The Berlin *National Zeitung* is assured from Rome that a formal agreement between France and the Vatican may be regarded as an accomplished fact.

THE PAREL SWINDLING GANG.

A CASHIER ROBBED OF Rs. 15,000.

The city of Bombay would seem to be overrun with gangs of swindlers just now, considering the number of cases of cheating which have come to the notice of the police within the past few weeks. About thirty five gangs of swindlers, it would seem, are now visiting Bombay, and they have succeeded in cheating many over credulous people. They have swindled rich and poor alike with impunity, and the police, as we have already remarked, owing to the want of a necessary provision in the Penal Code, have no power to prosecute them. It seems that on Saturday, the very day the public were warned in our columns against the swindlers, a cashier of a certain firm of Marwarees was swindled by some of those cheats out of Rs. 15,000, and is likely on account of his unfortunate adventure, to be charged before the Magistrate as a criminal himself. It appears that a man went to this cashier and told him that one of his friends had got certain jewellery belonging to a Chief of enormous wealth at Kolapur, but owing to some untoward circumstance, the Chief found himself short of money and wanted to dispose of the jewellery at a very cheap rate. The man therefore asked the cashier to assist him in disposing of the property. This was temptation enough for the cashier, who fell blindly into the snare, expecting to make a good bargain. He made up his mind to buy the jewellery either for himself or his master's firm. The jewellery was accordingly shown to the cashier, who promised to buy the same at Rs. 15,000. On Saturday evening, as previously arranged, he went to a bungalow at Parel, taking with him Rs. 15,000 belonging to his master's firm. He was there welcomed by the man, who had first offered him the ornaments for sale, and then he was introduced to another man, who, it was explained, had brought the Chief's jewellery for sale. A servant was brought, who dug under the floor in the room and brought out a box containing the said jewellery, which was handed over to the cashier, who paid the Rs. 15,000 and left the bungalow under the impression that he had driven a lucky bargain and was a gainer in the transaction. His satisfaction was of short duration, however, because he had only gone a few paces from the bungalow when somebody shouted out "Thief! Thief! *Pukro, pukro!*" Owing to this sudden alarm, the cashier became frightened, and throwing away the box, which it was afterwards ascertained contained only false jewellery, he foolishly ran away to evade arrest. Next morning he went to the bungalow which, to his surprise, he found empty. The unfortunate man told the strange story to his manager, who has threatened to take out a warrant against him on a charge of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of Rs. 15,000. This story should be an additional warning to the public to be on their guard, as those swindlers would seem to have all manner of ingenious tricks for the swindling of the unwary.

CRICKET AT POONA.

AHMEDNAGAR *vs.* POONA GYMKHANA.

There are several varieties of cricket matches played nowadays. Amongst them are what are called "A Batsman's match," a "Bowler's match," a "Lady's match," a "Rustic match," a "Top hat match," a Veteran match," a "Clown match," &c. The match under notice, played at Poona on the 21st and 22nd instant, we think might, without fear of contradiction, be termed an "Umpire's match." After such a performance we have wondered, whether under the circumstances it would be feasible to ask Messrs. Maskelyne and Cook to supply a sort of "psyche" that might take over the thankless duties of umpire. Eventually this particular official became so utterly bad that his services were dispensed with by his own side. Now for the match. Poona won the toss and went in on a good wicket, and at the fall of the third wicket had scored 133, Colonel Rhodes and Lieutenant T. Usborne being the batsmen to be credited with the runs. It was thought that the "tail" was rather a good batting one, but they very soon deceived us by coming out as fast as they went in, and the total only amounted to 169; not nearly large enough, considering the condition of the wicket and the mediocre bowling. Colonel Rhodes and Lieutenant Usborne batted very well indeed, the latter scoring at a great rate.

Early in the afternoon Nagar went in to bat and made an excellent start, which example was kept up by the remainder of the eleven. It might be here mentioned that the score was largely increased by a good decision of the umpire. Lieutenant Bowden-Smith scored very quickly and brilliantly. Mr. Wilkins batted well as he always does, and Lieutenant Saulez proved himself an excellent cricketer. The innings closed for 304. The Poona bowling was as inferior as usual. The best analysis was that of Colonel Rhodes, with 4 wickets for 46 runs. The less said of the rest the better.

Poona commenced their second innings on Saturday morning, the same order being maintained. The opening over saw a very magnificent decision on the part of the umpire, who gave out Colonel Rhodes caught off his shirt, the ball hitting him close to the elbow. If this gentleman has the misfortune to "bat" against this umpire again, we would suggest that he wear a tight fitting vest, and stand at least a foot wide of his wicket. Things went on fairly for Poona until Major Von Donop commenced batting, who, after making four and looking dangerous, was very judiciously given out l.-b.-w. to a ball that he hit hard. After this decision the umpire was removed by the Nagar Captain, for which the Poona Eleven were very grateful. He had, of course, done no end of execution, but what he might have done if he had been permitted to remain would probably have necessitated his being presented with the "kettle." Lieutenant Wilson was suffering from fever, so could not continue his innings, which was another misfortune for Poona as he was batting well. The total of this innings realized 224, which under the circumstances was by no means bad. This left Nagar with 90 to get to win, which they succeeded in obtaining for the loss of 4 batsmen. What might have been an excellent match was thus won by Nagar by 6 wickets. The following are the full scores and analysis:—

POONA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Col F Rhodes, c Bowden Smith, b Wilkins	51	c Mee, b Lievers	0
Surg J G Wask, c Maunsell, b Mee	9	c Pinhey, b Kennedy	42
Capt R B Page, c Maunsell, b Mee	0	b Wilkins	61
Lt T M Usborne, c Marker, b Kennedy	73	c Lievers, b Mee	33
Major Von Donop, b Wilkins	9	l-b-w b Mee	4
Lt Wilson, b Wilkins	0	retired ill	18
Capt Piers, b Wilkins	0	b Wilkins	29
F Young, not out	13	c Maunsell, b Mee	1
Capt Randolph, b Mee	0	not out	1
Capt H L Gordon, b Wilkins	0	b Kennedy	12
Lt Stuart, c and b Wilkins	6	run out	8
Extras	5	Extras	13
Total	169	Total	224

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Lievers	70	43	3	0	120	60	6	1
Mee	95	56	3	3	110	38	7	3
Kennedy	60	20	6	1	84	48	8	2
Wilkins	81	45	3	6	115	65	5	2

Kennedy bowled 1 wide.
Wilkins bowled 2 no balls.

AHMEDNAGAR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lt Bowden-Smith, c Rhodes, b Randolph	49	c Usborne, b Rhodes	18
Dr Maunsell, c Piers, b Randolph	28	run out	7
M Kennedy, b Gordon	8	st Usborne, b Rhodes	4
A D Wilkins, b Piers	77	c Piers, b Gordon	23
Lt Saulez, st Usborne, b Randolph	56	not out	33
E Pinhey, c Sub, b Rhodes	32	not out	7
Lt Marker, c Usborne, b Rhodes	16		
Driver Mee, c Asborne, b Rhodes	2		
Lt Graham, b Stuart	1		
Pt Lievers, not out	6		
R B Stewart, c Piers, b Rhodes	1		
Extras	28	Extras	0
Total	304	Total	92

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.					2nd Innings.				
	B.	R.	M.	W.		B.	R.	M.	W.
Gordon	90	61	4	1	Rhodes	45	38	0	2
Stuart	160	73	7	1	Stuart	50	19	2	0
Randolph	110	72	2	3	Gordon	20	16	0	1
Page	25	15	2	0	Piers	25	8	2	0
Rhodes	78	46	2	4	Randolph	12	11	0	0
Piers	30	11	1	1					

Gordon bowled 1 wide.

The *Dublin Gazette* announces the election of Lord Carbery as a representative peer for Ireland, in succession to the late Earl of Clonmel.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

The Industrial Conference of Western India opened on Monday evening at half past 5 o'clock in the *mandap* specially erected for the purpose near the Reay Market in Poona City. Captain F. Beauclerk, of Hyderabad, presided. There was a large attendance, including delegates from the various districts of the Presidency. Among those present were: Honourable Sir Raymond West, Colonel Wodehouse, Professor Thompson, Mr. G. S. Reid, Mr. W. W. Lock, Mr. E. L. Cappel, Major Newnham Smith, the Honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, the Honourable Rao Bahadur Mulchand, the Honourable Rao Bahadur Ranade, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Rao Bahadur Barve, Rao Bahadoor K. V. Raste, Baba Saheb Sanglikar, Khan Bahadurs Dorabji Padamji and Kazi Shahabudin, the Honourable K. L. Nulkar, the Chief of Vishalghad, Rao Bahadurs Y. M. Kelkar, Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, and R. G. Bhandarkar.

The President, Captain Beauclerk, addressing the assembly, said:—Gentlemen,—This is the first Conference ever held in India on industrial subjects. For the information of those kindly present who are not members of our association, and of those members who may not have been able to find time as yet fully to post themselves in our circumstances, the following description of our association may not be out of place. I have before me the report of the Reay Industrial Museum of Poona, and this introduces us to the first distinguished name in connection with the movement—that of H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay. The interest that Lord Reay took in industrial development and technical education is well known to everybody. It may not be so well known that he greatly encouraged this association by allowing the Reay Memorial Fund to be retained as a building grant of a new museum, and by laying the foundation-stone of the building. The museum and the association are to be amalgamated immediately the latter is registered, and the useful and careful work done for many years by the museum will then be carried on by the Industrial Association. The museum will be the home of the association. Here will be its offices committee-room, and library. The following brief statement of the objects of the association, which I find in the museum report, had Lord Reay's approval:—"With a view to encourage diversity of activity and stimulate existing industries, to revive those that have died out, or are dying, and to introduce such as can thrive, but at the present day do not exist among us, it is proposed to establish an association known as the Industrial Association of Poona. The association will endeavour to carry out these objects by means of holding exhibitions, by establishing musea and art galleries, technical schools and reading-rooms, by arranging to hold lectures on subjects of practical importance, and by taking such other steps generally as are calculated to promote the objects of the association." The history and objects of the museum now to be incorporated with the association were at the same time explained by Lord Reay as follow:—"The history of this institution is short, but on that account it is none the less instructive and interesting. When about fifteen years ago the attention of the Poona public was drawn towards the economic condition of their fellow-subjects, and when the necessity of encouraging the development and revival of native arts and manufactures began to be very keenly felt, an humble beginning in the direction of practical work was made by organising a small exhibition of native manufactures. Articles of native manufacture is those days were not very widely known and the popular support, which this first exhibition of native arts and manufactures secured, was sufficient encouragement to justify similar undertakings, and two more exhibitions of articles of native manufactures belonging to these parts were held, &c.

* * *

" Although the new building referred to is not yet our own, still I am happy to be able to inform you that the improved premises in Vakde's Wada allow of some realisation of the scheme. As stated above in the extracts read to you, the scheme of the museum is to include (1) an export department for Indian exhibits; (2) an import department for foreign exhibits; and (3) an information department, connected with which will be a library of reference and a collection of industrial charts. Among those departments, any one seeking information as to exports or imports with prices, trade-routes, transport rates, and, indeed, everything connected with the trades represented, will find what they wish to know. The committee have a fine collection of nearly 10,000 exhibits in their export department, but they require more space and funds before they can make their import department satisfactory. However, with the association's income the receipts from commissions on sales and gate-money more than balance the expenditure, and time and the generous assistance of the public are confidently looked to to give the association an income that will enable it to fulfil all its hopes. Among these the library and industrial charts will merit assistance. The establishment of district musea is also contemplated, where the products sent out by the present institution will be brought to the notice of distant provinces, and reciprocally their exhibits will be represented here. Friends' services will, however, be utilised to bring Poona and Western India products into notice elsewhere, and the merchants who wish to take advantage of the system may well be asked to pay the necessary expenses. Merchants are already availing themselves of the museum, which is a great proof of its practical utility. Sales through the museum have risen to Rs. 4,000 in the last year, and that the museum is appreciated by the inhabitants as a resort for pleasure or profit is proved by the fact that the number of visitors to the museum had risen last year to 3,000. Among them were many artisans, some of whom came to take sketches. I recommend to your notice the whole of the report I am quoting from, as showing what can be done in an Indian city in a modest way, where the object is practical utility, and the means taken are well adapted to the end by men who know their business. I hope that wealthy friends will remember that the building is not completed to the amount which will earn the Government grant-in-aid, *viz.*, Rs. 22,000. We have to thank both the Government of India and the Government of Bombay for their kindly assistance. The late Governor's active sympathy with the institution has been referred to. Lord Harris has likewise expressed himself as a well-wisher of the undertaking. Besides that, the Government has promised the handsome sum of Rs. 22,000 towards building the new museum. The association is, moreover, getting to be known in the world. The Austro-Hungarian Consul has written very sympathetically, saying he has informed his Government of our existence, and promising reciprocity with the museums of Austro-Hungary. The Consul for Siam has given us some very valuable advice, which I especially commend to the notice of the committee. Since the association started last November, moreover, many influential gentlemen in Bengal, the Punjab, the N.-W. P., and Madras have communicated with us respecting the starting of similar institutions elsewhere, and have taken great interest in our proceedings. Lahore, I learn, is actually starting a similar association to which we will cordially wish good luck. I am glad to inform you that the association already numbers four life members and 76 ordinary members. Of these exactly half are Government servants, while half are non-officials, counting among them nine manufacturers and ten merchants. I hope, gentlemen, you will recommend us to your friends as deserving their support, for such an Association can live only in the breath of strong popular support; and this, I believe, our objects and endeavours are really deserving of. The association, I have already mentioned, is the first of its kind in India. Such being the position of our infant association, I will ask your attention to a few salient points on the task that lies before it. It may be broadly stated that in order to develop industrial resources, demand for industrial products must first be increased, and for that an effective desire for improvement must be set going in the nation. I do not think that a country where the standard of comfort is stationary, and whose sources of demand and supply are fixed, is in a position to be further industrially developed. There may be in such a country, whether rich or poor does not signify, violent catastrophe owing to the ceasing of supplies by war or drought and efforts to replace them from new sources; but there will be no further development properly so called. The proportion of diversity of employment by a naturally developed industrial system is, I apprehend, the chief educational agent at the disposal of a commonwealth for accelerating the effective desire for improvement. Among a people in whom industrial life exists, and whose standard of comfort is kept down by transitory causes only and not by inherent indolence of character, there will be many capacities for exertion, which facilities for industrial teaching and employment will find out and develop. The brain and muscle of the nation will then be made the most of, invention will appear, and the arts and sciences flourish. We are thus introduced to technical education as the handmaid of diversity of industrial employment. Amongst a people whose effective desire to rise in the world is not dead, no merely literary education is sufficient. As an educational agent alone, facilities for diversity of employment are required. Literary education, no doubt, makes a cultured upper class; it assists the artist and the inventor; it decorates the man of science; indeed, it should presuppose all these.

But that class which more than any other feels the spur of healthy business ambition, and which is especially the guardian of the national standard of comfort, the *middle class*, the class that has to work for its living by using its brains as well as its hands, and whose watchword is common sense, that class mainly requires the education derivable from variety of industry. It will hardly exist without it. It then draws the lower class close up to it, and is constantly recruiting the ranks of the men of genius and leisure whose intelligence or good fortune enables them to rise above it. The middle class is the repository of capital, and has always in the long run made for good Government. History now shows us that before we come to a time when the irresistible upward movement of the standard of comfort will be satisfied with no arrangement short of a diversity of employment that is open to every son of every family, there is an intermediate stage when the sons still follow their fathers' trades or calling, and when families similarly employed combine to prevent the entrance to the trade of persons from other trades. Diversity of employment then arises by the overgrowth and breaking up of these associations of families into more associations. This industrial evolution I take to be the history of the guilds of mediæval Europe, and of your own system of caste. The systems in India seem early to have acquired a strong religions sanction which it has kept to this day; but though religion may be the sanction for the caste, its object has throughout been economic—that is to say, to preserve heredity—and those trade customs and secrets—that in a half-civilised community—would otherwise have been lost or destroyed. In Europe the guilds disappeared, the strongly advancing tide of civilisation requiring a greater independence for the individual. The nations were bounding with life, demand was increasing beyond the power of production to keep pace with it, and every man found employment to the utmost of his ability. Old-fashioned customs and secrets were no longer of use to the artisan, while the restrictions of the guild rules were cumbersome and unnecessary. The guild's fee and capital and labour were divorced, with what eventual results we do not even now know. Possibly now that the standard of comfort amongst [illegible] European masses seems to be rising more slowly, some similar system may have to be returned to. Socialists, we should remember, claim co-operation as its best sanction and method. But here in India we still have the castes with us, and it would be unsafe, I think, to say we could do without them in any reconstruction of the Indian industrial system. More castes may be necessary. They may have to alter their rules. New industries will have to be recruited from the agricultural classes to an immense extent. But for the improvement of the higher industries, the caste system seems to me to afford the one ready agent at hand. The standard of comfort in India is not pressing upwards fast enough for every boy to be able to choose his own employment and find a living in it. Some day it will be so. The caste system has, at all events, preserved diversity of employment to a very considerable extent. It has been the depository of heredity, and still is so. Assuming, as I do, that the desire for improved conditions of life are strengthening in India, the caste claims our attention as providing means for the accumulation of trade capital for effective improvement and supervision of trade processes—that is to say, means for supplying efficiently the increasing demand. India's position in the industrial world is a very peculiar one. It is becoming a kind of compliment to Western Europe taking from it manufactured articles, and giving it new material and food. In manufactures, India is fulfilling the requirements of industrial life only to a limited extent, and in what seems a cramped and an unnatural manner. Still were it not for certain circumstances, and if the amount of comfort derived by the Indian people was likely to remain stationary—a very unlikely matter, indeed—the present state of affairs might be very considerably prolonged. India would go neither forward or backward in industrial development. The circumstances that make this undesirable stagnation impossible, however, and which prominently draw the attention of thinking men to its impossibility, are these: first, famines, and second, the danger of war. An enormous increase of the population as discovered at the recent Census is now accentuating the visit of both these eventualities, and while an ever-spreading literary education is making the reading classes thoughtful, many years of prosperity and good government have, it is thought, begun to fill the better agricultural classes with aspirations they formerly had no notion of. Both are valuable results. But while this upward movement is beginning among the agriculturists, artisan castes are intensely depressed. They are being forced to change their employment in a direction altogether distasteful to them, namely, to agriculture, and agriculture moreover on the poorer soils. Famine has still its victims in view. At this moment millions in Southern India await the advent of the N. S. monsoon with anxiety. War, too, is a serious eventuality that prevents our approval of the present subordination of India. A war in which England for six months failed to hold command of the seas would plunge India into the most grave distress. The cotton, opium, jute, seed, and wheat industries would be disorganised for years, while a prolongation of the blockade would mean financial ruin to the European. The causes which have led to the unsatisfactory conditions of India with respect to its middle class generally, and its artizan castes in particular, with the shrinking of capital available for commercial and industrial enterprise, are well known to you. The chief cause was the long and denotating period of wars anterior to the permanent settlement of the British power; after that the opening of the railways to the coast and the unparalleled facilities of communication afforded with Europe by steamers and the Suez Canal stumped India—an undue development of the agricultural as distinguished from its manufacturing resources. Indian food-stuffs and raw material are good, and have found a ready sale in Europe. Trade competitors in manufacture may have had something to do with the depressions of the Indian handicrafts, that is to say, it has no doubt prevented their revival on their old lines. But of this I am certain—and I am sure you will agree with me—that, with ordinary encouragement, enterprise can revive in India, notwithstanding foreign trade competition, in such a way as to afford ample room for both British and Indian manufactures to be sold side by side. Whether Indian manufactories are to follow traditional methods and fashions is a question of their own, and its answer will depend a great deal on the direction taken by the national under the influence of modern education. The development of Indian agriculture, and the destruction of the old handicrafts, may after all lead India to a new industrial life neither in taste, invention, nor wealth than the old. Self help is the agency in which we are rightly, I think, advised to apply for the reconstitution of industrial enterprise in India. We are recommended to apply to the Government only when all our own efforts are exhausted. The industrial castes, the municipalities and local fund boards, the capitalists of India and of England—these are the agencies we have in the first place to look to. The main requisite is capital and the next is supervision. There is said—and we may think and believe correctly said—to be a very large quantity of capital in gold and silver locked up in India unproductive. The matter in the first place resolves itself into getting at that capital, and in using it productively in Indian enterprises. If, as I believe, a desire for national improvement is beginning to be felt, it rests with those who in this capital care to influence the owners of it, and show confidence in themselves and in the Government by applying this capital to the purposes of enterprise; and still further by enrolling themselves in a multitude of small companies and associations for using it prudently. There will thus be time and money devoted to the country that is now wasted. I especially suggest to the owners of this, at present, locked up capital the looking after its productive application themselves, because if any large part of it is lost, the calamity would be very great indeed, and English supervision of the wish necessary to protect such capital would probably be too expensive to allow of profits. The supervision of the new enterprise will rise to an education itself. Here I think in the re-organization and modern technical training of the artizan castes lie the real sort of that self-help which will reconstitute Indian industry. The municipalities and local fund boards will probably find their function in this great national system of self-help on the one hand in using their influence to promote new enterprizes, which they have means of ascertaining will be both beneficial and profitable, and on the other in opening schools of designs and workshops in affording technical instruction. And I would suggest that every facility be offered to good and careful students at these schools to proceed to other parts of India or to Europe to complete their education by an intimate acquaintance with the best modern methods of models, and as the castes would probably find it to their best interests to arrange for the higher training of their selected scholars, they would see that no difficulty attended a journey beyond seas, either in the matter of sufficient funds, or of re-entry into caste. Indeed such students should be tightly bound to the caste. Affiliated associations to our own in the great towns of India and Europe would, I think, be of great service in furthering this project. I now approach with the utmost diffidence to the most difficult part of our subject, namely, the amount of assistance which, when all this is done, can be asked of Government in the furtherance of industrial enterprise. There is one thing that Government can do at once, and which indeed has been promised. It is a necessary, corollary to the action above suggested, for municipalities and local fund boards—indeed to all—self-help. I mean an industrial survey, and this is a matter which, ~~I am sure,~~ will be done full justice to by the gentleman who follows me to-day. Indeed before this industrial survey is completed, it is very difficult to say in what direction Government can best be asked to assist. The survey required is not a mere geological and minerological survey of the resources of the land, but a minute inquiry into the condition of the industrial castes, into the industrial resources of each taluk and village of the empire, into the present sources of supply and demand, into the cost of transport and the availibility of capital. What is keeping me back is the want of correct knowledge and focussing of facts regarding resources. The subject of co-operative banks and their management and the suitability of such systems as the Dutch culture system of Java are dependent on a complete industrial survey, and in these matters you will have the guidance of your distinguished fellow-townsman, the Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade, C.I.E., who has kindly agreed to give you a paper on both these subjects. Another means of assisting private enterprise, which already has commended itself to Government, as we see in our own case and others, is the giving of grants-in-aid to exhibitions, museums, and schools of design and technical education. Beyond these two means of affording State aid the road is not so clear, and we shall do well to suspend our judgment as to how Government can best assist industrial production until the results of the survey are made known. Regarding industrial distribution, Government can point to a magnificent railway road and canal system as its valuable quota to the internal development of the country. As regards agriculture moreover, still the chief of Indian industries, the action of Government leaves nothing to be desired. Notwithstanding that any scheme for State aid to industrial enterprise in India would just now be premature, a few remarks on the subject may not be out of place at the end of this address. The chief obstacles to the employment of importing capital in India are the uncertainty of profits and the high cost of adequate supervision, and these drawbacks are especially noticeable in the early days of new enterprizes. Hence has arisen the system of Government guarantees and State lands and railways, one or the other of which is still considered essential to the importation of cheap English capital. No one I think seriously wishes to see either system applied to mining or manufacturing industry except under very great restrictions. Guarantees during construction ought to be valuable. Monopolies are another means of State aid which, sparingly used by the Government of India, have been more freely resorted to by the native States. His Highness the Nizam's Government, which I have the honour to serve, opened its mining industries in this way, and I believe His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's Government has granted a monopoly of iron founding. A gentleman who will read a paper on the iron industry will be able to explain to you what this monopoly is. Monopoly has an ugly sound to the readers of European economic history, but we need not be frightened by names, more especially as the Government of India itself in the matter of opium, abkari, and salt is a monopolist. Moreover these monopolies are monopolies of local production only and not of sale. The price is always subject to trade competition with the goods imported from Europe; that quite alters their character so far as the consumer concerned. It is thought that the Government of India might resort more freely to this kind of monopoly in granting concessions for industrial enterprise in its own territories. Another kind of concession that the Government of India is chary of is that of attaching land and mineral sights to railway and industrial concession. It generally happens that great corn-fields, like that at Chanda, for instance, in the Central Provinces, are found away from the existing lines of railways in forests. It follows that the capital required for the iron foundry and mills is only half that required for a tramway to reach them to bring charcoal, coal, and limestone for the provinces. Land, mineral, and forest rights, rightly considered, help the establishment of a company to undertake to work their splendid hematite deposits. But the Government of India is believed to be against granting such rights, and the project, though manifestly a feasible one, hangs fire to the great loss of Indian enterprise. To go still further and suggest that the Government of India should lend capital itself to the promoters of Indian enterprise is so great a departure from all that is known of Government policy that it could be justified only by a very hopeless state of affairs indeed. Government has only the tax-payers' money to lend, and though the agricultural classes will be much benefitted by industrial enterprise carried on alongside them as the artizans, still if the capital were lost so much odium would attach to Government that the cure might be worse than the disease. I must apologise to you for the length at which I have ventured to address you, but at this our first Conference perhaps I may be excused. The gentlemen that have kindly agreed to read papers to-day and during the next two days to you will show you how India's industrial enterprise can be promoted in a practical manner, both in the higher and lower and larger industries. I especially ask your atttention for the paper on exhibitions by Colonel Null as showing how Poona can hold an exhibition and exhibit what the present state of our manufactures really is. The exhibition will be a necessary compliment too, and will confirm and correct the conclusions of the industrial survey. Everybody should assist to their utmost in perfecting it. (Loud and continued applause.)

Professor Thompson moved that "The President of this Conference be authorized to submit a respectful memorial to the Government of Bombay, praying that, as suggested by the Government of India in their Home Department Resolution No. 199, dated 18th June 1888, they will be pleased to order an industrial survey of this province as a preliminary step to the introduction of an organized system of technical education in this presidency." He said that the important subject had engaged the attention of the Government of India for a considerable time now. He knew that a good deal of statistical work had been done by the Department of Agriculture, but, so far as he knew, very little had yet been accomplished by other departments. In their endeavour to improve the physical conditions of the masses of work-people, and the quantity and quality of the work done by them, their attention should first of all be directed only to the important industries of each district; afterwards the conditions of the less important industries would have to be considered. In order to determine what are the important trades of a district, an industrial survey was necessary. Until that survey was made, all efforts put forth to improve the work and the condition of the work-people must necessarily lack direction, and fail to do the greatest possible good. The following was the kind of information regarding each district which appeared desirable, *viz.*, names of, say, six of the principal industries carried on in the district, the sections or departments into which each industry divides itself, the number and castes of men, women, and children engaged in each section, average daily wages, length of working day, physical conditions under which work is performed, appliances for carrying on the work, nature and sources of raw materials used, the principal markets for the finished articles, and means of transport of raw material and finished products. Such a survey need not be very expensive to make. After that information had been obtained, it would be the duty of an Association such as theirs to consider it carefully as to how the general trade interests of the presidency may be improved; but to local committees, composed partly of merchants and manufacturers actively engaged in business, and others who take a deep interest in such matters, would fall the work of finally deciding on what lines the interests of the local trades and trades-people might best be served. The improvement they desired might be got at in many ways, and it will be for local committees to decide on their own lines of action. A few of those ways might be stated—obtaining good specimens of similar work from other districts or from abroad for comparison, it might be to serve as models, the introduction of improved hand tools or of machine tools, the application of the factory system with its division of labour, the establishment of day or evening classes for the workers, especially the young people, in which the general principles that underlie the different trades may be taught, and instruction given in actual manipulation, the arrangement in courses of instruction for those who wish to qualify as overseers or foremen, the granting of certificates to those who successfully pass through the prescribed courses, the institution of trades' associations for the work-people themselves, improved means of locomotion for raw and finished products. Very little help should be asked of the Government in furtherance of those objects; the local committee must do the work, and the manufacturers and merchants and work-people themselves must find the necessary means for carrying out these improvements. He trusted that the deliberations of that Conference would lead to improvement in the physical and moral well-being of the people of this great country. Progress might appear slow, slower than they would wish, but they must not forget that there was a very great mass to move onward, and on account of the greatness of the mass, forward motion must necessarily be sluggish. Let them do what they could to prevent retrogation or even working time. They could have no higher aim ~~than the~~ elevation of the masses, andthe aim of that Association was of that kind. But let them not forget that progress to be real should simultaneously proceed along the line of material, intellectual, and moral improvement. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, in seconding the motion, said it seemed to him that the proposal for an industrial survey was one the importance of which it was impossible to over-estimate in the existing economic conditions of the country. He believed that an industrial survey of that kind—a collection of facts bearing upon the extent, nature, and circumstances of each important local industry which was capable of efficiently producing a special article of commerical demand—was perhaps the first step towards the formation of any working or practical scheme for industrial reform. So far it might be said the Government have not before them any ~~definite~~ information as to how the various industries in each province or presidency of India were working. The Government of India were impressed, as far back as three years, with the necessity of taking some action that would promote technical education of a special character, and which might be applied to the service of existing industries, and those industries might thus profit by the help of a scientific method and higher manipulative skill. They accordingly expressed a wish in a resolution of June, 1888, that local Governments and Administrations would at an early date undertake and carry out an industrial survey of each province within their charge. It was scarcely necessary for him to say that Government alone could carry out such a survey, as they alone had the means and the resourses at their disposal for such a purpose. The survey would enable Government and the public to form a tolerably correct idea as to the possibilities of any future action in the direction of industrial reform. It would enable Government to know to what extent they could render a helping hand in giving new impulse towards the revival of struggling industries. The public, or rather the capitalist class, would be enabled to see how far capital might be usefully applied to either an existing or a new [illegible] when the resources of the country were [illegible] known for that particular industry. In [illegible] concluded, an industrial survey would open [illegible], both for the action of Government and for public liberality and public enterprize, in the direction of promoting special technical education suited to the immediate requirements of the inquiry. (Loud applause.)

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji and Mr. Luktuke, the representative delegate of Kolapur State, having spoken in support of the motion, the President put it to the Conference, and it was unanimously adopted.

The Conference then adjourned.

THE MOFUSSIL PARSEES AND THE SUCCESSION ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When a movement has been set on foot by our esteemed and venerable citizen, Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., and Mr. F. R. Vikajee, Barrister-at-Law, to have certain alterations made in the wording of the Parsee Succession Act, I think it high time to bring the following facts to the notice of the above gentlemen in particular, and of the Parsee community in general. The Parsees of the Presidency towns and of the districts are trained to look on the good side of our legislation, and to obey in a true spirit of loyalty. I, as one bred and born in the Mofussil, and accustomed to observe life there in its various phases, have found what I state realised in a great measure. But I am grieved to say that to the Parsee inhabitants of Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, and the adjoining districts, the application of one Act, that of the Administrator General's Act II of 1874, is calculated to be injurious and obstructive. This Act was passed years ago, but it was deemed unfit and imprudent to apply it to the Parsee inhabitants of these districts, and hence it has been for years past a dead letter. The announcement that the Act is to be applied to the Parsees of these districts has produced general consternation. In a letter on the subject, which a late acting District Judge of Surat wrote to Khan Bahadur Davur Rastomjee Kharshedjee Modi, the President of the Parsee Punchayet of Surat, he freely acknowledges the inconvenience occasioned, and the expenses caused by giving him an official preferential right of acting in the matter, as far as the scope of such an Act allows him the means and opportunities of legally taking possession of the deceased's property. Hindoos, Mahomedans, Buddhists, and persons exempted under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 332, are, as far as my information goes, free from the operation of the Act. If these are exempted, why should the Parsees, who claim very close affinity with them in respect to the applicability of such an Act, be singled out among the native population of India to fulfil its aims and satisfy its demands? An examination of the Administrator General's Act will show that it was the intention of its framers to apply it to foreigners, and Europeans especially, whose property needs to be taken care of on their death, when without friends or relations to look after it. But there seems no necessity to make such a provision for the Parsees. In cases of sudden death or otherwise they have always their relatives and friends close by to act in conformity with their usages. Suppose there were any danger of the property of the deceased being misappropriated or wasted, to the detriment of the interest of heirs and near relatives, section 224 and 239 of the Indian Succession Act contains ample provision against such a danger. The feelings of the Parsees are very keen and easily excited, whenever they see an uncalled for interference in matters relating to their social and domestic life. The very idea, then, of a preferential right of the Administrator General to letters of administration before those connected with the deceased cannot but be revolting to their feelings. Again, the right of a District Judge to take the property of the deceased or appoint an officer of his choice to retain that property till probate is issued, or letters of administration granted, will always be regarded as an inquisitorial and quixotic interference, and such an interference cannot be expected to work harmoniously with the Parsees. The interference of the latter sort especially, I mean of the Court officer, just at the time when funeral ceremonies are being performed, would be extremely annoying and disagreeable. The feelings of such a Court officer at such a time may be expected to be alien to those of the mourners, and to make the matter worse, if he be of a different religion, he is sure to disturb the equanimity of the deceased's friends and relatives.

All the many disadvantages of introducing this Act are very clearly pointed out in a very lucid manner in the memorial (so ably drawn up by our first and ablest Parsee barrister, Mr. P. M. Mehta) sent to the Government of India by the Parsee communities of Surat and Broach through the late lamented Khan Bahadur Seth Rustomjee Sorabjee Dalal. The Viceregal Council must have already perceived that there is no necessity whatever for the application of such an Act to the Parsee inhabitants of Surat, Broach, and other parts in the district. They will, on giving consideration to the subject, find that such an Act, under circumstances pointed out in the memorial, will be severe, exacting, inquisitorial, oppressive, burdensome, and mischievous. In the memorial it is also shown that section 332 of the Indian Succession Act empowers the Governor-General to exempt from the operation of the whole or any part of the Act the members of any race, sect or tribe in British India.—Yours, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALLA.

Broach, August 24th.

LIEUTENANT VACHMUTOW, of the 5th East Siberian Rifles, has had a most enthusiastic reception at St. Petersburg, after a journey on foot from the most easterly point of Asiatic Russia—Vladivostock to the capital; the walk extending over a period of one year and eighteen days. He was, however, delayed at Krassnojatsk, Siberia, for six weeks by an illness, so that in reality he completed the journey of 10,000 verst (6,250 miles) in 338 days, or an average of 14 miles a day. During the walk the Lieutenant wore out ten pairs of boots. He states that he was obliged to undergo many hardships on the way. The roads between the villages were often heavy with snow, and for forty consecutive days he walked through heavy rain. In most of the villages and small towns he was not very warmly received, as the peasants evidently suspected him of being a police agent in disguise. His principal food consisted of rusks with now and then a little meat. Vachmutow is thirty years of age; he was born in the province of Kasan. Although he has lost considerably in weight, he, in other respects, is no worse for his journey.

PRINCE STOLBERG, who has been selected by the German Emperor for the office of Chancellor of the Order of the Black Eagle, which became vacant by the death of Count Moltke, is the head of the ancient and powerful family of Stolberg-Wernigerode, and is one of the wealthiest of the German nobles, and an intimate friend and enthusiastic admirer of Prince Bismarck. The magnificent Schloss of Wernigerode, the Prince's chief residence which stands on the slope of a beautifully wooded hill, surrounded by a vast park, is one of the finest country-seats in Germany, and is the great sight of the Harz country. The present Emperor is a guest there every year, and so was his grandfather. The Prince's extensive forests swarm with game, and rival those of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

DR. PENTECOST AT POONA.

DR. PENTECOST, ~~the evangelist,~~ who is holding special mission services in Poona, delivered a lecture on Monday evening on "The Anglo-Saxon race and its providential mission in India."

H. E. the Governor presided and in his opening address said: In introducing Dr. Pentecost to your kind consideration, it is not necessary for me to speak at any length; you have come here to hear him and not myself. We know from what we have heard of his lectures already in Poona, and from what he has said in other parts of India, that apart from the subject matter, we are entitled to look forward to a most interesting and instructive discourse this evening. I should mention that so far as I know his tour in India is undertaken from purely philanthropic motives and that fact alone entitles him to our respect and attention. For myself and for my presence here to-day, I must say that there is no official signification attached to it nor is there any sectarian partiality indicated. Like yourselves, I have come here interested in the vast subject which forms the theme of Dr. Pentecost's discourse this evening and which, I am justified in saying, in itself forms a subject of international interest. The remarkable reproductive powers, capacity for colonization, trade and administration, have made the Anglo-Saxon race the cynosure of all nations. It is to hear what Dr. Pentecost's views are and his capacity in conjunction with other points that we have come here to-day.

Dr. Pentecost then addressed the assembly. He said that the presence of so many ladies and gentlemen that evening was only additional evidence of the courteous and intelligent interest which he had found the people of India, both European and native, had constantly shown in the matters which it was his pleasure [illegible] that night. India was a land of romance [illegible] destiny. He was present not as an historian, a statesman, or a scholar, or a romancer, but as an Anglo-Saxon citizen of the world, and a Christian evangelist to deepen in their minds and hearts that interest which he was persuaded every true Christian and patriotic Britain must feel in this vast empire of three hundred millions of people—the greater part of them still in ignorance of those great religious principles and truths, out of which have come all that was best and greatest in our western civilization—those moral, religious and material impulses which were destined as he believed in the not distant future to unite the Orient and the Occident in one great bond of universal empire. He considered India the land of destiny in respect of the influence she had upon those nations and people lying in the near and distant west of her and the reflex influence of those nations upon herself. A distinguished scholar had said of that influence that it had been so uniform and characteristic that it may well be entitled to rank as an historical law. That authority had said "That whatever city or nation has in the lapse of the past ages held in its hand the key of Indian influence and commerce, that city or nation has stood forth in the van of the civilized world. On the other hand it is equally true that whatever city or nation has once held in its hand this influence and controlled this commerce and then has lost it, that city or nation has at once fallen into the rear of the world of wealth, progress, and power." After tracing at some length the histories of those empires, which were illustrative of that contention, the lecturer came to a time when the attention of the Anglo-Saxons was first drawn to the wealth and commerce of India, which he contended had made Constantinople, Venice, and other places the great cities they had at one time. That was evidence enough to prove that when Great Britain lost the key of Indian influence and commerce, her sun would begin to descend to the westward and she would go down in the scale of nations, as others before had done. In the early times of India, Dr. Pentecost said that there was a stagnated civilization, a stranded philosophy, a science that went to pieces on its first contact with western knowledge, a religion divorced from morality, a social system which segregated the people and all true national life, and yet a composite whole which made a place for the philosophical pundit dwelling in his garden or cloister contemplating the eternity of non-existence, the ascetic in his grove doing battle with his passions, the religious suicide seeking advancement in self-murder, which built the funeral pyre for the poor widow, doomed the girl babes to cruel death and left the mass of the people wallowing in the mire of the grossest system of idolatry the world has ever seen. Such was India up to the time of the Anglo-Saxon occupation. He believed that God had made the Anglo-Saxon race one which he could use for the final civilization of the world—they were fast becoming the dominant people of the earth, a proof of which fact he asserted that 100 years ago there were in all the world 26,000,000 of English-speaking people, while to-day there were 190,000,000 of English-speaking people, spread abroad over the face of the earth, dispersed by commerce and Christianity and yet not confused in their tongue conquering by assimilation every people they had come into contact with and amalgamating all nations by the power of their own dominating strain. The story of Indian conquest from the days of Clive to Dalhousie was, he argued, little less than miraculous, and the present occupation by a handful of British was no less wonderful than its conquest. In England, Dr. Pentecost believed, that if the British occupation of India should now cease, the only evidence of it would be found in empty brandy cases and beer bottles; this, the lecturer considered, was the caricature of misrepresentation. By the courtesy of H. E. the Viceroy, Dr. Pentecost had been put in possession of an advance copy of the census return from which he extracted a few facts illustrative of the blessings of British rule, as seen in Her Government. First, there was peace throughout the length and breadth of the land, next the administration of Civil Government at the hands of a service the most splendid and perfect in organization the world has ever seen for efficiency, for impartial justice to all men, native and foreign alike, incorruptible in a land whose very atmosphere was for centuries polluted by intrigue, bribery and corruption, from the greatest ruler down to the meanest peon and commonest servant. In addition to this there have been moral and religious, social and civil, reforms which he did not believe any intelligent native in the land would, if he had the power, undo. No longer religious suicide hang, drown or bury himself, no longer were the shrieks of the burning widow heard in the land, nor longer, except by stealth and under the curse of the law, did the helpless victim fall a victim either to inhumanity or religion; no longer did the cruel Thuggee practice his arts in the name of one of the Gods of the Hindoo pantheon, and now no longer was the immature girl subjected to outrage. Even this last great reform would he believed call forth the praises of many who now resented it before another decade had past. Coming to the solid results of British rule Dr. Pentecost said that according to the recent census returns there were of railways operating throughout the land 16,000 miles carrying annually more than one hundred millions of passengers and putting in circulation more than twenty millions sterling. Of high roads, metalled and otherwise, there had been built and were now maintained 26,000 miles, over which the people passed in comfort and safety. Of telegraph lines there were 35,000 miles, with 116,000 miles of wire transmitting annually 3,000,000 messages. The Post Office Department showed 71,000 miles of postal routes, with more than 8,000 post offices and more than 300 millions of packages carried to and from among the people with an expedition, accuracy, and economy unequalled by any postal system in the world. Of educational progress they had this to show. There were 94,163 Government schools, having 3,100,000 pupils. Of private schools (mostly mission schools) there were 40,570, having more than 500,000 pupils. So that altogether there were 134,733 schools, English and Vernacular, having 3,600,000 pupils; that meant more than 20 per cent. of the entire male population of a school-going age. 500,000 of these were studying English, and 500,000 were studying some classical language, either Western or Oriental. Those results, Dr. Pentecost said, might serve as a sample of the great work of moral and material progress which the Anglo-Saxon had brought to this land. Such progress could not have come about if the English had not come here. The lecturer did not believe that there was one intelligent native who would put his hand on the dial of progress and turn the clock back 100 years, nor did he believe there was anybody who would restore one thing which the British had abolished, or throw down one thing which the British had established. Dr. Pentecost had sometimes thought of what would happen to India if the British were to evacuate the land, and what would be the fate of India if the half-civilised and wholly tyrannical Russia should supersede the British occupancy of the land. What did God mean by sending the Anglo-Saxons here? It meant that God had as surely raised up the Anglo-Saxon race as he had raised the Jews. To the Jews had been committed the oracles of God; to the Anglo-Saxons had been pre-eminently committed the Gospel of the Son of God. Else why did not the Portuguese, or the Dutch, or the French remain here? God had sent them in succession about their business, as their business certainly was not to rule India. The Portuguese had been a curse to every land they had entered. The overthrow of the French in this land by the British was looked upon as a miracle of war. The French had murdered their conscience on Bartholemew Day, and as a people they had sacrificed their right to be used in any great cause. The Dutch had not the genius either of colonization or evangelisation. They were pre-eminently traders and merchants. So also were the English, but the Englishman was something more—he was also a colonist and a propagandist. He was the best representative of that free and progressive Christianity which had so far evangelized the world. England had conquered India by the sword, by the grace of God, in spite of their military insignificance; but Dr. Pentecost warned them that if they were to hold it, they must hold it and maintain their power by righteousness, else God would disperse them as he did the Jews. If the British were to hold India, they must do so only by those principles which were set out in that book—the Bible—which Queen Victoria had declared was the secret of Great Britain's greatness. When Great Britain loses India, the sun of her national prosperity would begin to set, and India would ever be ground under the heel of Russia's iron and remorseless despotism or bleed herself to death in internecine strife. With the advent of the British came the Gospel. Great Britain had thus far been the John the Baptist of the Gospel. In India the three great religions of the world confronted each other—Hinduism, Mahomedanism, and Christianity. There was no doubt as to the outcome of the battle. As to the policy of the Government in respect of Christianity, Dr. Pentecost said that Great Britain was standing between Christianity and the natives, with her back towards Christianity and a smile on her face towards the native. A desire to conciliate the native, and to show that the Government had no desire to force Christianity upon them, had lead Government into a position of being something less than neutral to Christianity, and something more than neutral to the native. The Gospel had fought its bettle without the favour or patronage of Government. One hundred years ago there was practically no Christianity in the land. William Carey wrought for 20 years before he got one Native Christian, and now to-day there were two millions of Native Christians. If Christianity progressed in the same ratio for the next 20 years as it had done in the past 50 years, they would see 50 millions of Native Christians in this land. It was true that the majority of these were of the lowest caste, but some had been taken directly from the temples. Dr. Pentecost told the story of a Native Christian lady, an M. A., of the Calcutta University, whose father, a low caste sweeper, had been picked up drunk in the streets and taken care of by a Methodist Mission. Dr. Pentecost proceeded to remark that Christianity was doing for the Indian people what it had done for all others—it was digging the foundations of a great and universal empire. Why, he asked, should they sneer that the triumph of Christanity had been amongst the low caste? As surely as the Great Hall Gate between New York and Brooklyn had been blown up with dynamite after much labour and expense, so surely would there be a great religious upheaval in this country when some day some man of this country would rise up for the purpose. The greatest interest which Great Britain had in this land was Christianity.

The lecturer concluded by paying a high tribute to the characters of the two Lawrences, Donald McLeod, Sir Charles Aitchison, and others—men who, while not imposing Christianity on the natives, had illustrated the beauty of Christianity in their lives.

SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF DEBT.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Small Causes' Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Dhana Pancharia and others sued to recover from Luximon Ramchunder the sum of Rs. 1,640, being the amount of money lent by the plaintiffs to the defendant and the costs of the suit. Mr. Balkrishna Vasudeo Kirtikar, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs; and Mr. Dhairyawan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defendant.

In this case the defendant, and his deceased mother, Sarasvatibai, during her life-time, borrowed from the plaintiffs, who are money-lenders, several sums of money, namely, Rs. 300, Rs. 400, and Rs. 75, at several times and they jointly passed several promissory notes to the plaintiffs for the different sums of money. The defendant's mother had also purchased grain, on credit, from the plaintiffs, on several occasions, and at the time of her death she had due to the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 120 on account of the grain purchased by her. After the death of his mother, the defendant obtained a further loan of Rs. 150, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the application for letters of administration to the estate of his deceased mother. Subsequently the defendant borrowed from time to time further sums of money, amounting to Rs. 131-8-0. The defendant now owed to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,640, which the plaintiffs had frequently demanded from the defendant, but he had failed to pay off the debt, and hence this suit.

Mr. Dhairyawan, for the defendant, contended that at the time the promissory notes were passed his client was a minor, and therefore the suit could not be proceeded with against him. The counsel contended that his client had nothing to do with the grain account, and that the sum of Rs. 131 was included in the promissory note passed by the defendant to the plaintiffs for Rs. 150.

After the plaintiffs' witnesses had been examined, Mr. Dhairyawan said that his client had no means of proving his minority, and so he ultimately gave up that plea, and submitted to a decree for the amount claimed by the plaintiffs. The counsel applied to his Honour to make the decree payable by instalments, as his client had no funds wherewith to meet the present claim, except Rs. 400 of his deceased mother's property, as he had used all the moneys in paying off the other creditors.

Mr. Balcrishna was opposed to the money being paid by instalments.

His Honour passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,640, and certified Rs. 51 as professional costs of the plaintiffs' solicitor, and made the debt payable within a week.

THE LATE SIR SALAR JUNG'S DEBTS.

THE Minister has issued a Resolution in the Home Department on the proceedings of the Commission specially appointed to institute inquiries into the first Sir Salar Jung's debts, which on the resignation of the second Sir Salar, His Highness had generously promised to pay. The facts may briefly be stated as follows. The debts were believed to amount to thirty lakhs, and orders were at the time issued that the accounts of these debts, under the signatures of the sowcars concerned, should be submitted. These accounts were in due course submitted, and Government bonds were given to those sowcars whose claims were admitted. Some sowcars, however, had not received the bonds which were prepared in their names, and they declined to receive them, on the ground that there was nothing due to them. Suspicion having been aroused, an inquiry was ordered, and this inquiry was conducted by a commission consisting of several high officials of the State, with the Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah as president and Moulvi Ali Raza Khan as Secretary. Mahomed Munavar Khan, acting Accountant-General, represented the Government in the first instance, and afterwards Mr. Hormusji F. Vakeel, Solicitor to the Government, was appointed a co-representative of the Salar Jung family. The Nawab Imad Nawaz Jung, Commissioner of Abkari, conducted the proceeding and watched the case on behalf of the family. The commission, after a most careful and elaborate inquiry, extending over several months, have found that the debts actually due amount in the aggregate to a little less than twenty-six lakhs, and His Excellency has in the Resolution just issued, directed that the other bonds which were given for over and above that sum should be cancelled. Dealing with that portion of the report of the commission which relates to the officers who were concerned in the first inquiry into the claims, and on the strength of whose report bonds to a considerably greater amount than that actually due were prepared and signed by the Minister, the following orders have been passed:—"The Nawab Mukarrat Jung, late Accountant-General, is found to have taken no trouble in the matter, and to have entrusted the whole work to his Deputy, Babu Gya Pershad, but as the Nawab has already resigned his appointment, His Excellency does not consider it necessary to make any further comments on the Nawab's proceedings in this case, beyond expressing the grave dissatisfaction of the Government at the negligence shown. Culpability attaches in a great measure to Babu Gya Pershad in connection with the proceedings in the matter. Besides there is grave suspicion as to his *bona fides*. Babu Gya Pershad is therefore dismissed the Government service. Jai Rao and Mooken Rao, two subordinate officials in the Accountant-General's office, have already been dismissed the service for other offences, so no further action is to be taken against them in connection with this case.

BY the death of Lord Dartmouth his eldest son, Lord Lewisham, is called to the Upper House, anp vacates his seat in the House of Commons. In 1885 he was returned for Lewisham by a majority of 1,200, and in 1886, at the general election, when the Liberal split had occurred, by one of more than 2,000: and afterwards, on accepting office in the Government, he found no Liberal ready to oppose him.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE survey of the new line to Cochin for the construction of a railway by the Madras Railway Company has now been decided to be carried out, and that the point where it is intended to connect the extension with the Madras Railway will be Palghaut. Mr. H. J. Parsons, the Engineer of the Madras Railway, who has been doing considerable survey work in connection with the extension to Nellore and places beyond, has been again deputed to make the survey from Palghaut to Cochin, which will begin at the end of this month.

CHOLERA is still said to be very bad in Toughoo and the Karen Battalion has been ordered to go into Camp. Happily the disease has claimed no more victims among the Europeans, besides those we mentioned in a paragraph last week.

THE Cashmere State have lent a commodious house in Srenugger city to Miss Huntley for her Zenana Hospital.

THE Natal Legislative Council has passed a resolution requesting the Governor to enter into correspondence with the Indian Government with a view to getting the period of indentures of Indian immigrants extended to ten years, at the expiration of which the immigrants are to return to India.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* writes:—In reference to Messrs. Cook and Son, the excursionists, it may be of interest to some to hear what an intelligent Italian once said to me some years ago, when travelling in Italy. He said that Messrs. Cook and Son had done more to bring about the unity of the Italian nation than any military or political influence, through their introduction of the railway circular tourist ticket, which encouraged and enabled an inhabitant of Turin to visit Rome and Naples, and a dweller at Naples to see Florence, Bologna, and Turin, finding as a result that the inhabitants were all of one tongue and family, the intercourse at once destroying the petty jealousies and hereditary feuds of towns, small States, and communities, and leading to the formation of one nation and a "United Italy."

RUSSIA continues unceasingly to put on more armour and increase her warlike equipment. Statistics of the Russian army do not hold good for a single month at a time. According to an announcement in the *Military Gazette*, two more new regiments of cavalry are to be formed and to be called the 47th Tartar and the 48th Ukraine Dragoon Regiments. These two regiments and the 3rd Ural Cossack Regiment will compose the 15th Cavalry Division. At the same time the detachments of volunteers of one year's service attached to each regiment of the army are to be increased from six to 20 men, and to be specially trained in reconnoitring duties as a better educated and superior force for this particular branch of the service.

THE Emperor William left 500*l.* for the servants at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, and a great number of pins, rings, snuff-boxes, and similar presents for members of the Household and other persons who were concerned in the arrangements of his visit. When the Emperor Nicholas quitted England in 1844, after staying a week, of which two days were passed at Windsor, he left six gold snuff-boxes, with his portrait set in diamond, for the Lords of the Household; six gold snuff-boxes, with his cipher in diamonds, for the four Equerries and the two Grooms in Waiting; 2,000*l.* for the servants at the Castle; a *parure* of diamond worth 1,000*l.*, for the housekeeper; and enormous number of valuable rings, watches, and brooches; 1,000*l.* for the Society for Relief of Distressed Foreigners, 100*l.* for the German Hospital, 200*l.* for the poor of St. George's parish, and 2,000*l.* for various charities and public works.

THE Emperor William offered to make Lord Salisbury a Knight of the Black Eagle; but there never was any idea of the Prime Minister accepting that Order, for his doing so would have created embarrassing and undesirable misapprehensions at every Court in Europe. Moreover, the Queen must have returned the compliment by giving a G. C. B. to General Caprivi, which would have strengthened the impression abroad which it was the object of her Majesty and Lord Salisbury to remove. The only British statesman who was a Knight of the Black Eagle was the Duke of Wellington, who received the great Prussian order from Frederick William III. after the battle of Waterloo. The Duke made it a point to wear the Black Eagle at every function which took place when Frederick William IV. visited England in 1842, including the christening of the Prince of Wales, after which ceremony the general exhilaration was so excessive that the silver wine-cooler of George IV. was filled with mulled claret, which was served out in bucketsful to the guests at Windsor Castle.

THE annual report of the Church Missionary Society gives an interesting statistical table of the society's operations. It occupies 327 stations—viz., 44 in West Africa, 13 in Eastern Equatorial Africa, one in Egypt and Arabia, 11 in Palestine, two in Persia, 109 in India, 17 in Ceylon, eight in Mauritius, 23 in China, 11 in Japan, 36 in New Zealand, 43 in North-West America, and nine in the North Pacific. It employs 4,358 missionaries, pastors, teachers, &c., of whom 655 are Europeans, 30 Eurasians, &c., and 3,673 natives. The total number of native Christian adherents is 195,463, the number of communicants being 50,005. The baptisms during the past year were 10,491. There are also 1,720 schools and seminaries in connexion with the society, with a total of 79,311 native scholars.

A STORY savoring of a fairly tale is told by the *Gentlewoman* of how an old nurse of the German Empress had a dream, in which she saw her favourite princess seated on a throne of gold, surrounded with courtiers. When the princess was told of the dream she laughed heartily, and declared "she might be Queen of Primkenan (her father's country estate), but surely of nowhere else." Some twelve years later, when on the eve of her marriage with Prince Wilhelm, she did not forget to invite her nurse and all her family to see the wedding ceremony, and enjoy a pleasant holiday in Berlin.

QUEENSLAND, according to the same feminine authority, is to have its first lady doctor. Miss Cooper is to go out to help those ladies out there who feel the want of a woman's help and a woman's advice; and, judging by the many who take advantage of the lady doctors in England, she ought to find her labours appreciated. She is throughly qualified for her position, being L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, and L.C.P.S., Glasgow.

THE magnificent diamond tiara and necklace which the Duchess of Aosta wore when she appeared in full dress on her recent visit to England are the famous jewels which the Emperor Napoleon gave to Princess Clotide in 1859, on her marriage, and they are worth a good fortune. When Princess Clotilde fled to Italy in September 1870, she took these jewels with her, and placed them in charge of King Victor Emmanuel, who peremptorily refused to give them up to Prince Napoleon, who was anxious to convert them into money; but he never succeeded in recapturing them, although he frequently attempted to do so.

SARAH BERNHARDT's latest sensation is to disclaim her French nationality. The Paris *Siècle* announces that Mrs. L. E. Bell, a Californian lady, has received from the divine Sarah a letter informing her that she is her long-lost sister who disappeared from New York just thirty-five years ago. The great actress's real name is said to be Sarah King, the daughter of a plasterer. She ran away from home with her younger sister, owing to the cruelty of a stepmother, and after many adventures, entered the comedy class at the Paris Conservatoire.

THE Sorbonne has now the distinction of numbering among its graduates in Arts a Greek young lady, Mdlle. Sevasti Callisperi, who belongs to a well-known Athenian family, and whose father was formerly a Government official. Mdlle. Callisperi was the only woman out of one hundred and twenty-eight candidates, and she was the eighteenth of the thirty-nine that obtained certificates. The University of Paris is to be congratulated upon its acquisition.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(From the Home Papers.)

THE introduction of grain elevators, at the public expense, in Southern Russia had for its object a general system of grain inspection and the classification and grading of Russian grain. The British Consul-General at Odessa in his last report observes that the primary object of such a system is the gradual raising of the position of Russian grain in foreign markets. In the present uncontrolled conditions of export it is at a disadvantage, for it is exported in parcels made up to suit particular samples, which are always open to dispute on their arrival at the port of destination; the intrinsic value of the grain is lowered in consequence to the loss of the producer. The first step in a long series of reform is the classification of wheat by Government officials and boards of inspection. The effects of such a system would be that the producers would have a motive for improving their cultivation, and, because of the official inspection, the foreign markets would in time gain confidence in the uniform character of certain grades, and purchase any shipments of such grain at their market value. Grain would be produced in more uniform quantities, each sort or grade would be homogeneous, and the handling and transport of grain would be enormously simplified. The opportunities for dishonesty which exist at all the ports of export would be fewer, as the grain would not necessarily change hands or suffer deterioration by liability to mixture or by short weight. The Russian Minister of Finance, however, has larger aims than this. After a certain time, when elevators have sprung up at all the principal ports of export and along the lines of railway, with grain inspectors at each point to control and classify the grain brought to the station elevator, not only the wealthy landowner, but the small farmer and peasant will be able to bring their wheat to the elevator, to be there classified and graded, receiving for whatever quantity they have brought a warrant for so much grain of a certain grade. Such warrants being payable at all the Government banks will enable the producer to obtain the actual market value of his produce without having recourse to the middleman, who, while taking advantage of the peasant's ignorance of the real value of his produce, forms only the first link in a chain of middlemen through which the grain is passed before it is shipped for its destination.

In his report on the trade of Gothenberg just issued, Consul Duff states that the wood-pulp trade of Sweden was very unremunerative last year, the price for dry mechanical pulp falling from £5-2-3 to £2-15-7 per ton "on rail," a similar decline for moist mechanical pulp also taking place. Chemical pulp has not fallen off in the same proportion, but has also been reduced in price. Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, the export, instead of decreasing, increased, and over-production is complained of. At one time the manufacture of wood-pulp proved an excellent business, and much capital was invested. A number of mills were erected in Norway as well as in Sweden, and the natural consequence of the competition was over-production and a decline of prices. At the close of the year the market improved somewhat, and the price of the mechanical pulp had a rising tendency, but very slight. The competition is however most serious, and a diminution in the number of mills would be of great advantage to the industry, which in most cases yields very small returns. Arrangements for the improvement of the trade appear to be under consideration.

The third annual report of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland contains abundant evidence of the activity of an Association which seeks to promote the prosperity of a very interesting British industry, and contains a considerable amount of information—noticeably with respect to the proposed new French tariffs—likely to be useful to the members. Other matters in which the Association has taken an active interest are the railway rates and charges question and the new factory bills. From the report we find that the ground of the resolution respecting the marking of foreign silk and velvet goods on the selvedges, so as to permit of their identification as foreign goods, which has excited so much opposition on the part of merchants, is apparently the allegation that thousands of pieces of German goods have been sold as the goods of particular English manufacturers. These goods, it is stated, bear tickets when passed through the custom-house, but the tickets subsequently disappear. The report includes a paper on the development of power-loom weaving of silk fabrics at Lyons by the indefatigable President of the Association, Mr. Thomas Wardle.

The vexed question as to what constitutes base bullion and by-products in Mexico has been definitely settled by the issue of a circular from the Treasury Department. The decision is to the effect that bullion resulting from the first process of smelting and not containing more than 0·007 of silver will be regarded as base bullion; hence all silver containing lead or copper bars in excess of 0·007 will have to pay coinage and assay tax. The differences between the owners of the mints and the smelters thus appears to have been settled in favour of the mints. The smelters had expected that bars containing 0·03 of silver would be regarded as base bullion, and orders for new machinery by large smelters in Mexico had been held in abeyance pending the decision of the Treasury. There is some doubt now, according to Mexican papers, as to whether this decision will put a stop to the construction of smelting works in Mexico. On the part of the smelters it is maintained that nothing less than an allowance of 0·030 as base bullion will permit of their business being carried on on a remunerative basis.

Reporting on the trade of Erzeroum, Mr. C. S. Hampson, the acting British Consul, observes that the last two years have not been favourable to commercial interests by that route. A marked feeling of uneasiness has been apparent throughout the country. Everywhere complaints of want of confidence have been heard, and the feeling has reached such a pitch that many of the principal merchants in the town of Erzeroum are leaving at great sacrifices of their business and property, and there is no doubt that if the difficulties which are placed in the way of those who wish to leave were removed, the number of departures would be far larger even than it is. One noticeable consequence is the great fall in the value of house property. Apart from the prevalent want of confidence is the great difficulty of transport. Roads practicable even for native waggons are very rare. Horses are the almost universal method of conveyance, camels being used almost exclusively for the Persian transit trade. One noticeable fact resulting from this difficulty of transport is that from a grain-growing country where almost any quantity of wheat might be produced, and where during the last two years the harvests have been exceptionally favourable, the quantity of wheat quoted as exported was *nil* in 1889 and only to the value of £6,500 in 1890.

It appears to be the practice for British exporters to Morocco to place Arabic inscriptions on their wares, such as calicoes, candles, matches, &c. According to the Consul at Mogador, the Sultan has lately issued the following warning through the Customs administration:—"Having learnt that certain goods imported, including calicoes, matches, &c., have been imported bearing in Arabic characters the names of Mahomed, of Hassan and Ali, and others held sacred by Moslims, and bearing other writing not suitable to be on such articles, I order you to give notice to the merchants to advise their correspondents in other countries to discontinue the sending of goods so marked. A reasonable time will be allowed for this notice to reach them. Any such goods imported after due notice has been given will be seized by Government and treated as contraband. Should the importer be a Moslim, he will be punished in addition to the forfeiture." It is evident, the Consul adds, that the practice of inscribing goods destined for Mahomedan countries with the name of the Prophet and other holy names and sacred allusions, doubtless intended by the manufacturer to be flattering and pleasing to his Mahomedan customer, may have quite the contrary effect upon the orthodox, and it should be avoided accordingly.

Very favourable reports of the Canadian crops were continuing to exercise a stimulating influence on the dry goods trade of Montreal at the date of the mail advices thence (July 17), and orders from travellers in the country districts were showing a decided improvement. Remittances has also become more satisfactory. Prices generally were very firm, and had even an advancing tendency, The unfavourable impression caused by the recent large failures has been accompanied by a shortening of English credit to buyers in Canada, and in some cases it is stated orders have been returned with the intimation that they could only be accepted if accompanied by the cash. It is argued that this increased caution on the part of manufacturers and merchants on this side will have a healthy influence on the trade generally, credit having been given with too little discrimination and for too long terms.

COMPARED with SAPOLIO old methods of cleaning are like "felling a tree to catch a black bird." It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents.—BALLANTINE & SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Benedick, 1,581 tons, Captain J Hansey, sailed yesterday for Bushire, in ballast.

THE British s s Calvin, 1,679 tons, Captain E Dawling, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut McElhinny, Mr J C Macroe, Mr A Taylor and 30 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th August, 1891.

No. 95.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

Information has been received from the Commander of the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. *Kilwa*, through the Government of India, that a buggalow lies sunk at a short distance from the outer bar buoy with 5 fathoms water over the wreck.

The bearing of the wreck from the outer bar buoy E. S. E. distant about 1½ miles in 6 fathoms of high water.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Calder	400	Lovett	D	B & P S N Co
„ La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	F	Maritime Co
I G S Magdala	..	....	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Kaveri	..	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
„ Kt. Companion	2512	Durant	Q	K Nixon & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h 8m 14·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Clyde	2193	Parfitt	1	P & O S N Co
„ Britannia	1901	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Nizam	1625	Langbourne	3	P & O S N Co
„ Surat	1676	Sleeman	4	P & O S N Co
„ Cuba	1301	Boyle	6	K Nixon & Co
„ Poseidon	2510	Lemesich	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Colaba	1071	Browne	9	B I S N Co
„ Kaisar-i-Hind	2385	Atkinson	10	P & O S N Co
„ Deccan	2022	Bray	12	H Cassum
„ Incharran	1843	Macdonald	13	K Nixon & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Straits of Magellan.....2551 ..Clark.....T Morrison & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Kapurthala (s)	Tice	Karachi, Aug 22.
25	Calvin (s)	Dawling	Moulmein, Aug 11.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Benedick (s)	Hansey	Bushire.

The folowing vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Clyde, for London, &c.

„ Kaiser-i-Hind, for London, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—100 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee; 50 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 152 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 24 cases whisky, B J Buxey and Co; 100 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

Cuba s—10 hogsheads stout, The Bombay Co; 105 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—12 cases glassware, A Hassum and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Renown s—69 casks beer and 131 cases old-tom, &c, Jamsetjee Framjee; 60 drums turpentine, 13 casks paint of sorts, 30 cases warnish, T F Bengalee; 50 drums turpentine, A A Sumsoodin; 50 drums linseed oil, A K A Hoosein.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—20 bales brown paper, R Sorabjee and Co; 30 bottles quicksilver, J Dossa.

FROM ANTWERP.

Pekin s—2 casks brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FORM HULL.

Clio s—22 bales printing papers, N Cumroodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—50 bales wool, L Chuttoo; 90 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 41 bales wool, L Chutoo; 70 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee; 18 bales cotton, R Rusoolbhoy; 43 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 123 bales cotton waste, 113 bags rags and 28 bags old pickers, Edwin Butterworth and Co; 63 bales wool, M Jaitha; 65 bales wool, E D Sasson and Co; 52 bales wool, S Dossa and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 40 bales cotton fly, 60 bales twist waste and 25 bales gunny rags, Pragjee Hirji and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—200 cwts gum, F S Punnett.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—20 bales skins, C Jooma and Co; 1,500 cwts mussoor, A Blascheck and Co; 95 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 2 cases nutmegs, B Sajeen; 6 bales hides, R Kaderbhoy; 16 bales hides and skins, H Joomall; 82 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 80 cwts cuttle-fish, Mahomedbhoy and Co; 21 cwts fishmaws, V Hajee; 4 bales hides, R Dhunjee; 26 bales skins, H T H Gunney; 8 bales skins, P H Abdool Cader; 86½ cwts tamarine, 4 cases nutmegs and 4 cwts kaveras, R Ludha; 6 cases bristles, Beir and Katz; 146¾ cwts gum, E Gangjee and Co; 50 cwts chutney, M Poonjeajee and Sons; 7 cases nutmegs, L Merally and Co; 80 bales skins, E Gangjee and Co; 35 bales skins, M Shapoorjee and Co; 16 bales skins, H S H Jan Mahomed; 159 cwts coirmatting, Turner Morrison and Co; 69 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 27 bales skins, S Moloobhoy and Co; 16 bales skins, C Alloo; 25 cwts gum, J Sowjee; 50 cwts gum, Tod Durant and Co; 5 cwts fishmaws, B Sajeen; 60 cwts gum, G Sajpal; 112½ cwts gum, N Mowjee; 27½ cwts gum, M Peroz; 14 cwts fishmaws and 2 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 56 bales skins and hides, Ewart Latham and Co; 8 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 15 bags coffee, E Rewoobhoy; 20 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

Clyde s—6,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 115 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 5,540 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, Erusthausen and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, William Bell and Co; 2,800 cwts mussoor, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—759 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts mowra seed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—1,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 2,998½ cwts linseed, Erusthausen and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—100¾ cwts myrabollams and 1 bag coffee, Volkart Brothers; 35 cwts patch leaves, 4 cwts benjamin and 4 bags coffee, Cama Ramjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—13 cwts ooplate, 10 cases condiments, C B Bhasania and Co; 2 cwts horns and 7 cwts cloves, Yue Lun Ching; 93¾ cwts cloves and 75 cwts jurdaloo, Quan Lun Edoo.

Surat s—4 cwts moyeteeth, M Moola Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata & Co.

Nizam s—50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—28 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 23.

Dobbie, Lt, Bengal, IV B I, off leave, from England.

Rogers, Surgeon, Bengal, 42nd Goorkhas, off furlough, from England.

Terman, Lt-Col, Bengal, 44th Goorkhas, off leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 21.

Cashil, Lt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, to Deolali.

AUGUST 22.

Bell, Lt, 14th Bo Infy, attcd to 5th Bo N I, on duty, to Deolali.

AUGUST 23.

Ternan, Lt-Col, Bengal, 44th Goorkhas, off leave, to Calcutta.

Rogers, Surgeon, Bengal, 42nd Goorkhas, off furlough, to Calcutta.

AUGUST 24.

Jellett, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 25.

Pringle, Lt, Bo, Unattached List, to rejoin, to Deolali.

Rimington, Lt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Jhansi.

Dobbie, Lt, Bengal, IV B I, on duty, to Fyzabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th August, 1891.

The following drill will take place this week:—

To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters.

2. The course of lectures by Capt. Smith, R A, on "The Defence of a Coast Fortress," will be continued at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 9-15 p.m., punctually, on Friday next, the 28th inst., and *not* on Thursday, as previously notified. Members of both Batteries are requested to make a point of attending these lectures.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th August, 1891.

1. Lieut T. M. English will captain the team for the "Simultaneous Match" fired on the 15th September 1891. Members wishing to compete (for the same) are requested to send their names to the Adjutant this day, the 26th instant.

2. The Prospectus of the (Central and Local Meetings) Bombay Presidency Rifle Association having been received may be seen at Head-quarters, and entries for different matches made.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 7 a.m. Swords and bandoliers.

2. The squadron will parade at the Town Hall for a March-out to Mahim on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 5 p. m. Swords and bandoliers.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

1. There will be practice on the Colaba Rifle Range on Thursday next, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF AUGUST, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·758	E	5	94·5	75·1	88	..	20·60	+0·42
Agra	29·749	Calm	5	92·5	76·5	91	0·19	11·37	−9·86
Cawnpore	29·755	N E	..	92·0	76·6	91	2·19	24·58	..
Allahabad	29·713	E N E	7	92·4	76·6	91	1·10	32·92	+8·23
Jhansi	29·718	N E	2	89·5	77·7	92	0·15	10·20	−18·60
Jacobabad	..	S E	4	104·5	79·3	73	..	0·40	−2·32
Karachi	29·756	W S W	15	88·0	77·3	82	..	0·01	−5·46
Ajmere	29·745	W	11	99·3	79·6	63	0·10	4·67	−12·21
Deesa	29·789	N	9	94·3	77·7	65	..	10·11	−10·22
Rajkote	29·808	W	10	95·9	73·7	80	..	...	...
Veraval	29·814	WSW	10	83·8	78·3	85	...	20·39	..
Neemuch	29·758	W S W	8	89·3	73·6	89	0·24	8·86	−13·56
Indore	29·777	WNW	3	80·0	70·6	92	0·18	12·29	−10·74
Saugor	29·715	N	1	82·8	73·6	91	0·04	30·65	−1·28
Jubbulpur	29·714	N	2	84·9	75·1	91	0·27	43·50	+0·11
Hoshangabad	29·753	S S W	5	82·3	72·2	100	1·14	35·06	−4·93
Khandwa	29·776	W	9	75·2	73·2	93	1·84	18·73	−2·53
Raipur	29·640	NNW	6	88·5	74·1	97	1·22	35·83	−1·77
Nagpoor	29·700	NW	9	85·8	75·4	90	0·99	24·10	−8·55
Amraoti	29·747	WNW	8	81·9	72·4	88	0·37	13·32	−9·93
Akola	29·775	N W	12	83·6	74·3	84	..	14·65	−7·61
Surat	29·832	W S W	F	90·0	78·5	83	..	42·52	+10·40
Malegaon	29·818	WN W	11	87·8	73·7	76	..	9·07	−4·50
Bombay	29·856	W	10	83·2	78·0	82	0·01	51·23	−7·76
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·862	W	13	85·9	69·5	76	0·04	11·01	−2·90
Sholapore	29·813	W S W	10	97·2	74·5	62	...	5·42	−10·30
Ratnagiri	29·860	W	9	86·4	75·9	79	0·04	73·50	−11·39
Belgaum	29·865	N W	3	79·8	66·3	90	0·01	32·27	+1·57
Goa	29·880	WNW	10	81·1	77·4	87	0·01	46·09	..
Karwar	29·885	N	2	84·2	75·2	90	0·02	59·79	−36·23
Mangalore	29·919	Calm	2	84·3	74·9	95	0·03	71·77	−18·89
Calicut	29·917	N W	7	83·3	75·5	90	0·10	69·83	−6·76
Cochin	29·928	WNW	F	84·5	73·6	90	0·36	53·83	−9·82
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Secunderabad	29·781	WNW	9	90·2	72·8	86	0·02	7·62	−9·79
Masuliptm.	29·726	S S W	..	91·7	76·5	96	0·15	13·65	−2·74
Bellary	29·861	N W	15	95·0	74·8	68	..	3·29	−2·33
Cuddapah	29·831	W	..	100·2	80·9	69	..	[illegible]	−5·72
Madras	29·780	WNW	12	99·3	81·1	60	...	3·20	−7·18
Coimbatore	29·880	S	5	87·8	72·3	89	...	2·65	−1·22
Trichinopoly	29·829	S W	8	100·1	73·9	78	1·89	7·05	+1·02
Negapatam	29·802	S W	2	98·1	76·7	61	..	1·62	−5·06
Colombo. (24th Aug.)	29·946	S W	15	85·5	74·5	77	0·08	15·83	−2·75

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H=0·00 (69·89); E. G. H.=0·16 (56·39); G. T. H.=0·23 (56·92); C. P.=0·01 (51·23).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a rapid rise at Delhi and a brisk fall at Raipur, barometric changes during the past 24 hours have been generally small and irregular throughout the whole of the Indian region. The baric gradients to the eastwards of longitude 76° are steep, but to its westwards they are slight or moderate. The isobars indicate the existence of a barometric depression a little to the south-eastwards of Raipur. The barometer reads below the normal average at almost all stations in the Madras Presidency and locally at Raipur and Nagpur, and above it in other places. Abnormals indicate the existence of a low pressure area to the eastwards of Masulipatam or to the south-eastwards of Raipur and also of a large high pressure area over Sind and the Punjab. Winds over the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar, Central India and the greater part of the Madras Presidency are affected by the disturbance and show a tendency to move cyclonically around the depression. Over the rest of the country, a westerly to north-westerly current obtains generally. The force has been fresh to strong at Bellary and moderate to gentle in other places. This morning a wind velocity of 20 miles an hour is reported from Ajmere and Akola, 16 from Bellary, and 12 from Deesa, Nagpur, Amraoti and Bombay. The maximum temperature is 8° to 12° in excess of the average at Ajmere and Sholapur and 4° to 8° at Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Secunderabad, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, but at Hoshangabad it is as much as 11° below the mean; elsewhere the departures are moderate. Nights are 4° to 6° hotter than usual at Ajmere Sholapur and Madras while elsewhere the temperature variations continue to be generally small. Humidity has risen considerably at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddappah, Trichinopoly, Amraoti, Nagpur, Ajmere, Delhi, and Agra but has changed by small amounts only in other places. The skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts, except Sind and Gujarat, where they are almost free from clouds. Rain has fallen in the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, on the Malabar Coast and also at Amraoti, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Colombo and Trichinopoly: the principal amounts received are 2·19" at Cawnpore, 1·89" at Trichnopoly, 1·84" at Kandwa, 1·22" at Raipur, 1·14" at Hoshangabad, 1·10" at Allahabad, and nearly an inch at Nagpur. The monsoon gradient is generally weak on the West Coast, being only two-thirds of its average strength on the Malabar Coast and half its average strength between Karwar and Bombay: hence light to moderate showers only are probable. Isobars as well as abnormals show the existence of a cyclonic disturbance a little to the eastwards of Masulipatam or south-eastwards of Raipur, and as the barometer is falling in the Central Provinces, it shows a tendency to approach the neighbourhood of Raipur. The weather is more or less disturbed and unsettled in the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India, Berar and a portion of the Madras Presidency, and promises more or less rain in all those districts. The mousson current on the West Coast as well as over the great part of the Arabian Sea is weak.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 25.

The barometer has risen slowly in South Peninsula and moderately over Burma, Bengal, North-West Provinces and East Punjab, elsewhere fallen. The pressure is low over West Punjab, as well as over Central Provinces, Orissa, Circars and the North-West off the Bay. Well-marked depression lying off Circars Coast. Winds are westerly to north-westerly on West Coast and blow around the two centres of depression elsewhere. Temperature rising in West Coast and changed irregularly elsewhere. Rain is absent from Punjab, Sind, Gujerat, Kandeish, and large part of Carnatic; fairly general elsewhere. Amounts heavy in parts of Central and North-West Provinces and light or moderate elsewhere.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 24th August, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·785
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·830
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind*	W, SE, W, WNW, W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours *	201
Fall of Rain	0·11
Total fall during month	4·76
„ „ year	51·43
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th Aug.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

LORD KNUTSFORD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has addressed a communication to Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., consenting to allow the exiles Abdullah, ex-Sultan of Perak, and his companions, now in the Seychelles, to reside for the future in Singapore, subject to certain conditions. Abdullah was banished to the Seychelles on a charge of complicity in the murder (on November 2, 1875) of Mr. Birch, British Resident in Perak. In the course of this month the party will start for their new destination, after nearly 15 years' residence in the Seychelles. The ex-Sultan still maintains his innocence of the crime imputed to him.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 8 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
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BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Gout, Rheumatism,

Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.

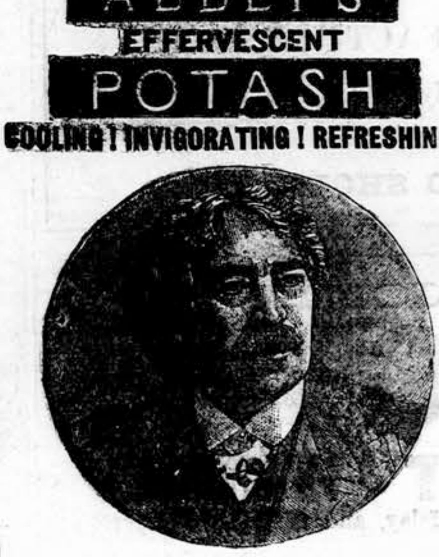
These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Obtainable from any chemist or patent medicine dealer in India.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!



Mr Sims Reeves.

Mr. **SIMS REEVES** says:—"This preparation a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious." Prevents and cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

Dr. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying that Abbey's Effervescent Potash is a safe and useful Family Medicine, and is specially beneficial in cases of Indigestion and Rheumatism."

Dr. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M. D., says:—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion, and for purifying the blood in Rheumatism and febrile states of the system."

Testimonials from **CHRISTINE NILSSON ELLEN TERRY, MARY EASTLAKE** and numerous other eminent persons. Highly recommended by the Medical Press.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH Prevents and Cures HEADACHE (*in most cases in a few minutes*). FEVER, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, and all SKIN and LIVER AFFECTIONS. It also alleviates SEA SICKNESS.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

From their enormous Stock of Watches, which, according to their various grades and prices, stand unrivalled in India, G. A. CHARPIE & Co. respectfully beg to recommend the following, which are most suitable and expressly made for the Indian climates.

Our enormous monthly Retail Sale being a sufficient proof of their superiority, it is unnecessary to submit ridiculous descriptions, as is generally done by firms. Any Officer or Railway man will testify to their excellence.

	Rs. a.
No. 72 The cheapest, reliable Time-keeper, Roberts's, Guaranteed	7 4 net.
No. 72 a The same fine finish, Roberts's, gilted movement	7 8 net.
No. 71 The Roberts's Keyless Watch	7 10 net.
No. 3 The cheapest Sterling Silver Keyless Watch of good quality	23 8
No. 3 a Do. superior quality	26 8
No. 6 The cheapest Sterling Silver Hunter, keyless, of good quality	26 0
No. 6 a Do. superior	29 0
No. 74 The cheapest reliable Calendar Lever Watch, keyless	23 0
No. 74 a Do. superior	25 0
No. 21 The strongest of Railway Guard's Watch sold in India	21 0
No. 22 Do. superior	24 0
No. 69 The Empress, highest quality, keyless Watch	12 8
No. 75 The cheapest Keyless Lever Watch	10 8
No. 36 The Queen, the best, strongest Army Watch	25 0
No. 38 Do. in Half-hunting case	28 0
No. 76 Double case, double Calendar Lever Watch, keyless	32 0

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That disasters are in reality stepping stones for higher progress. To prevent disastrous diseases from poisoned blood, use

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No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

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THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTH AFRICA.—Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says:—"The Kaid of Demnet treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with . . . . a bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' with which he was much pleased."—*The World*, September 12, 1888.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER SALINES.—"Dear Sir,—Having been in the habit of taking your 'FRUIT SALT' for many years, I think it only right to tell you that I consider it a most invaluable medicine, and far superior to all other saline mixtures. I am never without a bottle of it in the house, as I find it possesses three most desirable qualities, namely, it is pleasant to the taste, promptly efficacious, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects.—A DEVONSHIRE LADY.—Jan. 25, 1889."

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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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NOTICES

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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds**, with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty** in **Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S

Matico Capsules

AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND **MATICO CAPSULES** in the more chronic cases

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MORRHUOL

THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

From The Hospital Rep. ts (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies rapidly the general state of the patient, and develops the appetite in a most extraordinary manner. Consumptive patients experience a feeling of well-being, eat and digest easily, and sleep soundly.

« D'GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux*. »

From The Lancet March, 12th. 1887.

« M. CHAPOTEAUT has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

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Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation, Sick headaches, Dysentery, Gastralgia,	Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Overheated blood, Eruptions.

● Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubebs or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in [illegible] hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, a[illegible] Capsules or mixtures contain im[illegible] resins, oils &c. and are worse [illegible]less.

SANTAL-M[illegible] [illegible]s sold by all druggists an[illegible] dealers throughout the world.

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The Company will be glad to add to this Advertisement the Names of other Firms keeping their Whiskey, if desired.

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Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
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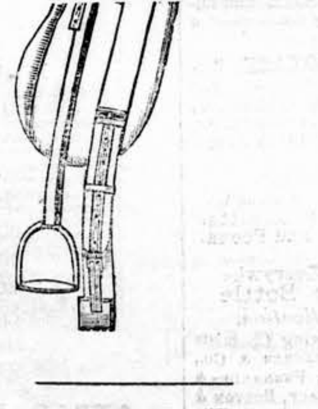

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DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles* it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles stand unrivalled, and command the highst price, but for those who desire it we supply a cheaper class.

We have also a large supply of ordinary glass Spectacles from Rs. 3 a pair.

When a change of power becomes necessary we supply Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles at half price (Rs. 8), taking back the unsuitable pair (which we return to Europe to be repolished).

Dr. Menist's Spectacles can only be obtained from MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.

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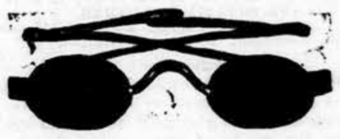

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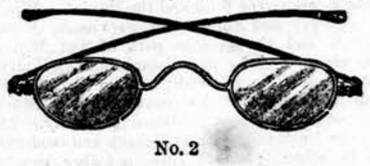
These are made specially for gentlemen; the extra branch to turn down behind the ears, making them firmer on the face than the single temples, but ladies cannot wear them with any comfort on account of their catching the hair.

Gold, Rs. 60; Silver, Rs. 28; Steel, Rs. 16.



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These are intended specially for ladies, and can be removed easily without catching the hair. The illustration represents a pair for hypermetropia, but by placing the bridge a little lower and slightly altering the plane of the lenses, they are equally suitable for myopia.

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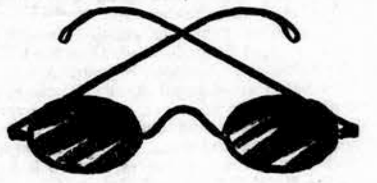

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This form is recommended for near-sighted gentlemen when glasses require to be used constantly. Though very light, they are firm on the face.

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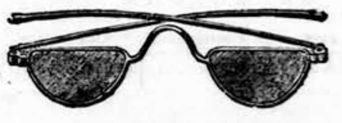

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PANTOSCOPIC SPECTACLES.

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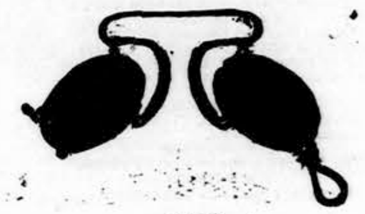
Gold, Rs. 50; Silver, Rs. 25; Steel, Rs. 16.



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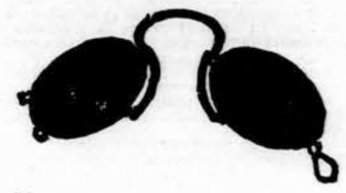

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Gold	Rs.	50
Tortoise Shell, Gold Mounted	„	22, 25
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Steel and Nickel	„	16, 18

Folders are handy for occasional use, but for steady work of any kind spectacles are the most comfortable.

Repairs, &c., receive prompt and careful attention.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opposite the RAJABAI CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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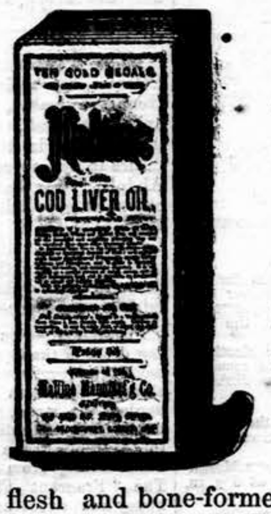
MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, and convalescence.

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CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

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MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,

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SIXPENCE.

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OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.
FOR

DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,

OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,

COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,

THE FINEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD IS

CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

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A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,

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